

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF JAMES M. FELTIS III

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and fellow officers of James M. Feltis III; and

Whereas, James M. Feltis III was a man committed to his family, a devoted husband to his wife of 21 years, and loving father to his six-year-old daughter; and

Whereas, James M. Feltis III was a member of St. Mary Catholic Church, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association; and

Whereas, James M. Feltis III had been a field training officer, a criminal investigator, and a member of the HAZMAT Response Team through his 11 years of service with the Pentagon Police Department; and

Whereas, James M. Feltis III will be remembered for his ultimate sacrifice of self while protecting others, earning the Office of the Secretary of Defense Medal of Valor. His example of strength and courage will be forever remembered by those who knew him.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of James M. Feltis III.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. JOHN D. BARTH, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege to rise today and recognize an outstanding Marine, Lieutenant Colonel John D. Barth, who will retire this summer after 20 years of active service in the United States Marine Corps. During the past three and one-half years, a time of great importance to the Marine Corps as we are a Nation at war, he has served admirably as the Marine Corps primary liaison to Congress for Appropriation Matters.

Many of my colleagues and their staffs have come to know Lieutenant Colonel Barth as an exceptional spokesman for the United States Marine Corps. He has earned the complete confidence of the Members and staff of the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, which I have the honor to chair, and the personal staff of Committee Members.

His straightforward approach and complete grasp of all facets concerning expeditionary warfare and program management, coupled with his gifted leadership and superb manage-

ment have been of great benefit to my staff, the U.S. Congress and our national security. Lieutenant Colonel Barth ensured that the U.S. Congress had the information necessary to determine how to best equip, maintain and support the United States Marine Corps, America's force-in-readiness. These important programs include the MV-22, Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle (EFV), Lightweight 155 Howitzer (LW-155), Maritime Prepositioned Force (Future), LHA(R), LPD-17, initial issue of gear for the individual Marine, and critical equipment required for the Global War on Terrorism.

Lieutenant Colonel Barth's uncompromising professionalism and interpersonal skills have provided a great service to the Congress. He has helped ensure that the Congress has the proper information about Marine Corps requirements and issues at the right time to make critical decisions about the future of the Marine Corps. His responses to numerous congressional inquiries made by House and Senate Members have always been timely, accurate, and professional.

Mr. Speaker, I have personally known Lieutenant Colonel Barth to possess an unquestionable devotion to duty, impeccable integrity, absolute sound character, and an exceptional sense of humor. He is a true consummate professional. His judicious use of these traits has allowed him to handle even the most delicate situations with what appears to be relative ease.

On a more personal note, I wish to highly commend Lieutenant Colonel Barth for his unwavering devotion to the injured and wounded Marines returning from our current combat operations overseas. On many occasions over the last several years, my wife Beverly and I have enlisted Lieutenant Colonel Barth's assistance in addressing the needs of our Marines and their families at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda and other hospitals. Lieutenant Colonel Barth has not only addressed the needs and concerns of the Marines and their families promptly, but he has gone beyond the call of duty by personally visiting these young Marines, building personal relationships, offering counsel and other words of encouragement and advice, and providing true Marine leadership to these young men otherwise facing daunting personal challenges.

Through his exceptional personal efforts, Lieutenant Colonel Barth has contributed immeasurably to the Marine Corps, helping to ensure the strength and vitality of the Navy/Marine Corps team for years to come. In doing so, he has gone beyond his own service and positively impacted our Nation's defense. Lieutenant Colonel Barth has made a lasting contribution to the capability of today's Marine Corps and the future shape of tomorrow's Corps.

It has been a distinct pleasure to work closely with Lieutenant Colonel Barth over the past three and one-half years. His insights have always been invaluable. He has set a high standard for others to emulate. His superior performance of duties highlighted the cul-

mination of 20 years of honorable and dedicated Marine Corps service.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in the House and on the Appropriations Committee in wishing Lieutenant Colonel John Barth, his wife Michele, and their wonderful family continued success in their future endeavors. Many thanks, and Semper Fidelis, Lieutenant Colonel Barth. Our Nation has benefited from your outstanding leadership.

ANNOTATION TO SPECIAL ORDER OF APRIL 28, 2005 ON AMERICA'S RICE FARMERS

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, please annotate that in my Special Order of 28 April 2005 on America's rice farmers, the profiles highlighting the farming legacies of the two Texas rice farmers—Mr. Ray Stoesser and Mr. Jack Wendt—were derived from Texas A&M University System Agricultural Research and Extension Center (Beaumont, TX)'s Texas Rice Newsletter in the July 2002, Volume II, Number 5 and June 2003, Volume III, Number 4 editions, respectively. Moreover, Mr. Wendt's letter to President George W. Bush appeared in a Special Guest Editorial published in the March 2005, Volume V, Number 1 edition of the aforementioned newsletter.

Thank you for your attention to this information.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ANTHONY CITTA

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Anthony Citta who is retiring at the age of 97 after almost a century of life lived to its fullest.

An attorney in Toms River, New Jersey, Joe was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1934. After his induction into the U. S. Army in 1941, he was discharged as a Major in 1946, following duty in Germany with the War Crimes Section.

Returning to Toms River with his wife and children, he built his law practice, Citta, Holzapfel, Azbarsky and Simon, of which he is CEO today.

He has served on the State Veterans Service Council, having been appointed by Governor Driscoll. Joe Citta was appointed as first Public Defender in Ocean County, and is a member of the Ocean County Bar Association, the New Jersey Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Joe has served as President of many community organizations, among them the Toms

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

River Athletic Association, the Board of Education of Toms River, the Ocean County Bar Association, the Toms River Rotary Club, the Ocean County Council Boy Scouts of America, and Toms River Chamber of Commerce. He was named Ocean County College (OCC) Foundation's Humanitarian of the Year twice, and also twice received the OCC Distinguished Service Award.

His benevolent acts in the community through the Citta Foundation are legendary. His significant contributions through the Foundation are directed at the betterment of education and life in Dover Township, which he has called home for so many years.

I am pleased to congratulate my friend, Joseph A. Citta, on his retirement, and to extend the gratitude of the community for his generosity and support during a lifetime of service.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF GEORGE TOZZI, SR.

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and community of George Tozzi, Sr.; and

Whereas, George Tozzi, Sr. was a retired meat cutter with Kroger company, the former owner of the Tee-Pee in West Bellaire, and former owner of Phillip's Trailer Court; and

Whereas, George Tozzi, Sr. was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church in St. Clairsville, the Knights of Columbus, Board of Directors for A Special Wish Foundation, former member of the Bellaire Civil Service Commission, and American Legion Post 52 of Bellaire; and

Whereas, George Tozzi, Sr. bravely defended our country for four years aboard the U.S.S. Nashville in the Pacific Theater of World War II; and

Whereas, the understanding and caring to which he gave to others will stand as a monument to a truly fine person. His life and example inspired all who knew him.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of George Tozzi, Sr.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 90th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

April 24th, of every year, marks the anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. Ninety years ago, 1.5 million innocent Armenians were killed at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. This, the first genocide of the 20th century, must be remembered, acknowledged, and continuously reaffirmed.

It must be our goal to remind the Congress, remind the country, and remind the world that the Genocide happened. It is a historical fact, and we will never forget.

The United States should affirm the genocide once and for all for so many reasons. But one of the most important reasons is so that we prevent atrocities from happening in the future.

If we're ever going to prevent genocides in the future, the world has to admit to the past. When genocides happen, we have to condemn them for what they are.

The quote from Adolf Hitler, in justifying his evil acts, says it all—"who remembers today the extermination of the Armenians?"

Well, as Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues, I'm here today to answer that question. We remember. And we'll never forget.

And we're not alone by a long shot. In fact, 37 States in this country have formally recognized the Armenian Genocide. I think that's a strong statement about the level of support in this country for recognizing the Genocide.

And of course the Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues is fully committed to this cause. On April 24th of every year, the President is required to issue a statement on the Armenian Genocide. Recently, 178 Members of the House of Representatives, and 32 Senators sent letters to the President urging him to use the word "genocide" in this year's statement.

We will continue our efforts here in Congress and use all the means at our disposal.

Some dispute the charge against the Ottomans, but let me make my feelings clear; the Armenian Genocide happened, and it is the duty and responsibility of the United States and this Congress to affirm that. I rise today, to reaffirm my position; it is time the United States Congress does the same.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, 2005, I was out of the office and was unable to vote. Had I been present I would have voted:

H.R. 748, On Agreeing to the Scott Amendment—"No".

TRIBUTE TO VAN JOHNSON

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to a man with a truly distinguished career in the healthcare community. To say that Van Johnson has made a permanent mark in the healthcare field would only begin to skim the surface of the many wonderful contributions that he has made as a leader in the healthcare industry and in his own community. As his family, friends, and colleagues gather to celebrate Mr. Johnson's illustrious career, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting

one of Sacramento's most outstanding citizen leaders.

Mr. Johnson earned his bachelor's degree in international relations and psychology from Brigham Young University, and a master's degree in healthcare administration from the University of Minnesota. Upon completion of his education, Mr. Johnson served for 13 years in leadership roles at Intermountain Healthcare in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Prior to assuming his current position as president and chief executive officer of Sutter Health in 1995, Mr. Johnson served as senior vice president and chief operating officer for Sutter's acute and non-acute facilities as well as services and physician organizations in the Sacramento, Placer and Yolo County region. Under his exemplary and innovative leadership, Sutter Health has built or replaced more than a dozen hospitals and major patient care centers, and has introduced hundreds of new patient services. Mr. Johnson's commitment and dedication culminated in an initiative worth over 5 billion dollars to rebuild, replace, and expand much of Northern California's health care infrastructure. In just the past five years, Sutter Health has invested well over 1 billion dollars in services for the poor and in programs and services that benefit local communities.

Mr. Johnson has also long been active with community-based organizations. In 2001, the Sacramento division of the Boy Scouts of America recognized him as "Man of the Year," and the United Cerebral Palsy Association named him "Humanitarian of the Year." In 2002, he received the prestigious National Healthcare Award from B'nai B'rith International, one of the world's oldest and largest organizations focused on human rights, community action, and humanitarian causes.

In addition to his duties as president and CEO of Sutter Health in Northern California, he is currently board chairperson for the Integrated Healthcare Council of California and an advisory council member for the University of California-Davis Graduate School of Business. He also serves on the boards of the Sacramento Regional Foundation and the Northern California chapter of the March of Dimes.

Mr. Speaker, as Van Johnson's friends, family, and colleagues gather to celebrate his great career, I am honored to pay tribute to one of Sacramento's most honorable citizens. Mr. Johnson's continued leadership is a true testament to public service. If a template for commitment to healthcare could be made, it would surely bear the resemblance of Van R. Johnson. Although his time at Sutter Health may soon be complete, his involvement in community service is, fortunately for us, far from over. I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in wishing Mr. Van Johnson continued success in all his future endeavors.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF NATALIE J. VANNELLE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Natalie J. Vannelle; and

Whereas, Mrs. Vannelle was a loving sister, wife to her husband, Frank, mother to their four children, and grandmother to their grandchildren and great-grandchildren; and

Whereas, Mrs. Vannelle was a member of the St. John Catholic Church in Bellaire, Ohio; and

Whereas, Mrs. Vannelle will certainly be remembered by all those who knew her because of her loving nature towards her family, friends, and community; and

Whereas, the understanding and caring to which she gave to others will stand as a monument to a truly fine person. Her life and love gave joy to all who knew her.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of Natalie J. Vannelle.

TRIBUTE TO FALLEN HEROES OF THE KENTUCKY FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

HON. BEN CHANDLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, with great honor I rise today to pay tribute to the fallen heroes of the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police. We are the beneficiaries of their bravery and sacrifice. We will always be indebted to these men and women who sacrifice daily to protect our communities and ensure our safety. Their commitment to this country inspires future generations and stands as a powerful symbol of what draws us together as Americans. I want to commend them for setting such a fine example of what it means to live a life of duty and honor.

In these difficult times of fighting terror abroad, it is important to remember and thank those who keep us safe at home. Every day police officers put their lives on the line to protect the freedoms we often take for granted. Every day police officers work so America's children will always know what it means to be free.

At a minimum, Mr. Speaker, we must always remember to give police officers the resources they need to do their jobs to the best of their ability. Shortchanging our police departments does more than hurt the officers, it hurts our entire country. And we must do more than fund our police departments—we must also be advocates for their service so all citizens know of their honor and courage, and sometimes ultimate sacrifice.

I am extraordinarily grateful to the men and women of Kentucky's Fraternal Order of Police. Their service, dedication and commitment to protecting the citizens of Kentucky are vital to the future of our Commonwealth and reflected in all our past successes. It is my great honor to recognize these American heroes today.

A TRIBUTE TO VERMONT JOHNSON

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Vermont Johnson of Bayfield Wisconsin, who recently retired after nearly twenty years as an Advisor to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. Mr. Johnson represented the sport fishing interests on that Committee and worked tirelessly to support measures that protect and improve the Great Lakes fishery.

The Commission's Committee of Advisors was established under the 1955 Great Lakes Fisheries Act. The Committee is charged with advising the Commission about all fishery matters relating to fish stocks shared by Canada and the United States and is also an avenue for citizens to be heard on issues that concern them. Representatives on the Committee speak for the sport fishery, the commercial fishery, the public-at-large, and State agencies.

Mr. Johnson has a lifetime of experience with the Great Lakes and has a deep knowledge of the matters relating to the resource. As a motel owner, he certainly appreciated how the Great Lakes and their fisheries lured tourists. During his tenure on the Committee of Advisors, Mr. Johnson took on a number of issues of vast importance to the Great Lakes, and although he technically represented the sportfishing concerns of the Lake Superior waters of Wisconsin, his contributions to the Committee had a basinwide impact. He was, by all accounts, an integral member of the Committee, providing leadership on issues ranging from the rehabilitation of native species to the effect of underwater log salvage on fish habitat. He regularly attended and led meetings—often at great distance from home and at his own expense—and interacted with interests throughout the Great Lakes region.

Mr. Johnson grew up in Bayfield, Wisconsin, on the shores of Lake Superior. After attending the University of Wisconsin, he enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard and served as Chief Boatswain's Mate aboard the Coast Guard buoy tender *Balsam* in the Pacific—which I am told is the only vessel of its type to sink a Japanese submarine during World War II. After his service, he returned to Wisconsin, earned a degree in school administration, and served as a school superintendent for 35 years in several districts, as well as continuing on in the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Mr. Johnson and his wife Harriett, who have been married for more than 60 years, continue to reside in Bayfield. He is an active leader in his community, helping to enlarge his church and leading the building committee of the Bayfield Heritage Association. In fact, he remains involved in almost every civic activity in Bayfield.

For twenty years, Mr. Johnson—and usually Harriett—were stalwart participants in the meetings of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and the Committee of Advisors. I am happy to honor Mr. Vermont Johnson as he retires from the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's Committee of Advisors—it is a pleasure to take note of his service.

VERMONT'S COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS: FORTY YEARS OF SUSTAINING COMMUNITY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, in Vermont we are celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Community Action Programs which have transformed the lives of thousands and thousands of people in our state. These CAP agencies provide citizens with assistance: the young and the elderly, rural residents and urban residents, homeowners and renters and the homeless, those with jobs and those without. These are not programs created to give handouts; instead, they work to develop comprehensive approaches to addressing the root causes of poverty, and to alleviating the consequences of poverty. Nor are they spinoffs of some far-distant Washington bureaucracy: the CAP agencies are locally staffed and their programs result from collaborative efforts with the lower-income people they are meant to serve.

Vermont's Community Action Programs are community-based networks for social and economic development. There are five of them: Southeast Vermont Community Action (SEVCA), Central Vermont Community Action Council (CVCAC), Community Action in Southwestern Vermont (BROC), Northeast Kingdom Community Action Agency (NEKCA) and Champlain Valley Office of Economic Opportunity (CVOEO). Nearly 3,000 individuals (in 1165 families) were provided services through the SEVCA's Community Services department last year. NEKCA serves more than 6,000 moderate-to-low income families. Over 8,000 individuals obtained early childhood education, crisis fuel assistance, meals, and household insulation through CVCAC. CVOEO provides a wide variety of vital services to approximately 8,000 households (just over 19,000 individuals) every year.

But numbers alone, as impressive as they are, do not tell the whole story. From child care to fuel assistance in cold weather, the CAP agencies are always there when people have needs. CAP agencies not only help hard-pressed families find food, they support family farms through the Farm to Family coupon redemption program. They help retrain workers who have lost their jobs, and they provide a sound basis for a lifetime of learning through Head Start. They run micro-business development programs—and help citizens with their tax returns.

In SEVCA's building there is a wonderful version of the Washington mural of men waiting in a breadline in the 1930's, a reminder that economic need is—unhappily—always among us. That mural reminds us too of Franklin Roosevelt's eloquent words, which are painted on the mural itself: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much, it is whether we provide enough for those who have little." Those words ring, today, with truth.

Too often the glowing colors of our television and the bold headlines of our newspapers ignore the actuality of life in America: that in the midst of the richest Nation in the history of the world, many go hungry, or are without health insurance, or lack adequate

education, or search fruitlessly for decent-paying jobs. The CAP agencies of Vermont never forget the realities in which we all live. They know that there are people who can benefit from the help of the government programs established by Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson, programs begun in times when it was the purpose of government to serve all Americans—and not just wealthy Americans. The CAP agencies, and those who work for them, do much to help tens of thousands of Vermonters live the life that should be theirs, a life free from hunger, homelessness, hopelessness and want.

So after 40 years of hard and extraordinarily important work by those who work for and sustain the CAP agencies, let me say on behalf of all the citizens of my state: Congratulations on what you have done! All of us in Vermont are richer for the community you have built and sustained.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR.
AND MRS. BOCEK

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Joseph and Audrey Bocek were united in marriage January 9, 1953, and are celebrating 52 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Joseph and Audrey Bocek have dedicated their lives to each other; and

Whereas, Joseph and Audrey Bocek have illustrated the love and commitment necessary to live a long and beautiful life together.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Toronto, and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Joseph and Audrey Bocek as they celebrate their 52nd Wedding Anniversary.

KENNETH B. CLARK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay honor to Kenneth B. Clark, an educator and psychologist who spent his life working to improve the lives of African-American children. It is Clark's pioneering research on the detrimental effects of racial segregation in schools that was cited by the Supreme Court in the landmark 1954 ruling, *Brown vs. Board of Education*.

Clark was born in the Panama Canal Zone in 1914 and, at age 5, moved with his family to a tenement in New York City to pursue the American Dream. Clark eventually earned his Masters degree from Howard University. Clark went on to become the first African-American to earn a doctorate in psychology at Columbia and also the first to hold a permanent professorship at the City College of New York. While teaching psychology at City College, Clark developed an interest in the effects of segregation on children and conducted his famous study on school segregation. This study demonstrated how racial segregation marred the development of black students and eventually influenced the landmark Supreme Court case.

After his professorship, Clark continued his work for children and became the first African-American to join the New York State Board of Regents, and again the first African-American to serve as president of the American Psychological Association. He belonged to a number of other prestigious organizations including the New York Urban Development Corporation, the Society for Psychological Studies of Social Issues, and Phi Beta Kappa. He founded Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited and, with his wife Mamie Phillips, formed what became the North side Center for Child Development.

After retiring from the Board of Regents, Clark began his own consulting firm in my district, in Hastings-On-Hudson, New York. Kenneth B. Clark and Associates assists corporations with racial policies, affirmative action, and other minority hiring programs. Clark wrote many books, including "Prejudice and Your Child" and "Dark Ghetto" and was awarded many honors for his life's work.

Clark dedicated his life to improving racial equality and never abandoned his belief in the importance of equal access to education, regardless of race. His free thinking and steadfast commitment to this racial equality will sorely be missed.

INTRODUCTION OF AIR CARGO
SECURITY ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, more than three and a half years after the September 11th attacks, gaping loopholes in our country's homeland security continue to put Americans at risk of another devastating attack. The Department of Homeland Security's former Inspector General Clark Kent Ervin testified recently before the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Management, Integration, and Oversight. Mr. Ervin told the Subcommittee that: "Even in the area where the most time, attention, and resources have been invested—aviation security—serious vulnerabilities remain."

One of our most dangerous vulnerabilities is the failure to screen 100 percent of the cargo that is carried on passenger planes and all-cargo aircraft. Every time we fly, we wait in security lines, empty our pockets, remove our shoes, walk through metal detectors, and have our baggage inspected. We do not complain much—after all, we are told that this is required to keep our planes secure—and we accept that. But what many people do not realize is that every time commercial cargo is loaded onto the very same passenger planes or placed on aircraft that transport only cargo, almost none of it is ever inspected at all.

The security risk created by unscreened cargo is not just theoretical: Pan Am Flight 103 was brought down in 1988 over Lockerbie, Scotland by a bomb contained in unscreened baggage, and Air India flight 182 was downed in 1985 off the coast of Ireland by a bomb placed in unscreened luggage.

Uninspected freight on all-cargo carriers also poses a serious danger. Last summer, the 9/11 Commission reported that Al Qaeda operative Zacharias Moussaoui's terrorist plans included "buying four tons of ammonium nitrate for bombs to be planted on cargo

planes." Ammonium nitrate is the same chemical compound that Timothy McVeigh used to kill 168 innocent men, women and children at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City 10 years ago. Less than two years ago, a young man shipped himself undetected aboard a cargo plane from New York to Texas. We were lucky he was just a lonely twenty-something, not a terrorist.

It is long past the time when we should have adopted a policy that subjects cargo on passenger and all-cargo aircraft to the same level of screening that is performed daily on passengers' checked and carry-on luggage.

Today, Representative CHRISTOPHER SHAYS (R-CT) and I are introducing the Air Cargo Security Act to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish and begin implementing a system to inspect all the cargo transported on passenger planes and all-cargo carriers, so that this cargo is subject to the same level of scrutiny as passengers' luggage. Our legislation also includes additional measures to close the cargo loophole, such as: a mandate that the Secretary of Homeland Security establish systems to inspect cargo using equipment, technology and personnel that meet, at a minimum, the same standards established to inspect passenger baggage; a requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security monitor and evaluate the research and development of effective cargo screening technologies; establishment of a system of regular inspection of shipping facilities for shipments of cargo to ensure that appropriate security controls and systems are observed, both at facilities inside the U.S. and abroad; a directive that the Secretary of Homeland Security report to Congress on the number of cargo shipping facilities that have been inspected, the number of facilities that have failed to comply with security controls, and the number of agreements concluded with foreign aviation authorities to ensure that regular inspections are conducted for cargo transported to the United States; and creation of a training and evaluation program for cargo handlers to improve the security ensure that cargo is safeguarded from security breaches.

The House has voted overwhelmingly—by votes of 278 to 146 and 347 to 47—to require 100 percent screening of cargo carried on passenger planes. The airline industry and the Bush Administration strenuously objected to the 100 percent screening mandate, and the Senate ultimately dropped it from the final version of the Department's FY04 appropriations bill. Last year, the House narrowly defeated our 100 percent screening amendment after strong opposition from the airline industry.

The experts who are our aviation system's "eyes and ears"—namely, the pilots and flight attendants who work aboard aircraft every day—have endorsed the Air Cargo Security Act. The Coalition of Airline Pilots Associations (CAPA), which represents 22,000 pilots at American Airlines, Southwest, AirTran and other airlines, and the Association of Flight Attendants, with its 46,000 members, have endorsed this important legislation. Since introducing similar legislation last year, I have addressed the concerns of the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) by including all-cargo carriers under the 100 percent cargo screening mandate and providing for federal appropriations to implement this mandate. When I offered the Air Cargo Security Act as an amendment during the committee mark-up of the Homeland

Security Department's FY06 authorization bill, ALPA supported my amendment.

While last year's appropriations bill for the Department and the 9/11 reform implementation act included funding for cargo screening R&D, additional cargo inspectors, and related provisions, these measures do not go far enough.

TSA currently handles the screening of cargo carried on passenger planes by using a process it calls the "Known Shipper Program." The Known Shipper Program requires only paperwork to be filed, but no screening to be done. Mail and packages weighing less than 16 ounces are not even subject to the paperwork check—they are loaded straight onto the plane without even a perfunctory paper check! When it comes to freight on all-cargo carriers, inspection is the exception, not the rule—only a tiny portion is physically inspected before loading onboard. TSA now requires air carriers to conduct random inspections of cargo that are randomly verified by TSA—but this still results in almost none of the cargo on passenger planes being physically inspected for explosives or other dangerous materials. TSA is unable to inform us of how many cargo inspections are performed by the air carriers because the air carriers do not have to report to TSA the number of cargo inspections they conduct.

Some have argued that the technology to screen 100 percent of cargo is not available. But there are numerous companies that are currently selling technology that is being used to screen cargo, including American Science and Engineering; L3 Security and Detection Systems; and Raytheon CargoScreen. Some have argued that 100 percent screening is not technically feasible. But countries including Israel, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands routinely screen cargo. Moreover, Logan Airport in Massachusetts, which has been conducting a cargo screening pilot program, reported in February that "100 percent of all air cargo on all types of aircraft is technically possible." According to Massport, which is responsible for the operation of Logan Airport, a federal mandate to screen 100 percent of cargo and a funding mechanism to distribute cost among the major players involved are required. The Air Cargo Security Act provides this mandate and authorizes the appropriations needed to accomplish it.

Some have argued that the Known Shipper Program is enough to assure the security of cargo. The Known Shipper Program is dangerously flawed and easily exploited. TSA has admitted that it has not audited most of the so-called known shippers in its database, and packages weighing less than 16 ounces are not even subject to the Known Shipper Program, even though the bomb that brought down Pan-Am Flight 103 contained less than 16 ounces of explosive!

I urge my colleagues to support the Air Cargo Security Act and close a dangerous loophole that puts our Nation at risk.

CELEBRATING ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions made by Asian Pacific

Americans. May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and a time when every American should acknowledge the important role of Asian Pacific Americans in building our great nation.

The 7th Congressional District in Washington State, which I represent, is home to more than 78,000 Asian Americans, the largest minority group in the district comprising over 13% of the population. Today, Seattle is home to a rich and ethnically diverse cultural weave of Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Chinese, Filipino, Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Vietnamese, Pacific Islanders and other Asian Americans.

The 1880 U.S. Census records the first resident of Japanese descent in the state of Washington. Over the next 150 years, Asian Americans contributed to our state and nation in many ways. In 1963, Wing Luke became the first Chinese American elected to the Seattle City Council, and today a museum is named in his honor. There were other triumphs: Ruby Chow was the first Chinese American woman elected locally and Gary Locke was the first Chinese American elected Governor. Many Asian Americans serve today in the Washington State Legislature, other local elected offices, key leadership roles in civic organizations, business and industry.

Asian American role models come from all walks of life. Like other ethnic populations, Asian Americans had to persevere against prejudice, racial injustice and discrimination. When they immigrated, they worked in the mines and Alaskan canneries, logged the forests, were the first non-Native fishermen, and farmed the land. Up until World War II, Japanese Americans supplied nearly three-quarters of western Washington's fruits and vegetables.

The war marked a turning point. Internment camps, including one near Seattle, were a stain on America's conscience and it took four decades before we acknowledged the mistake, and the suffering inflicted on thousands of innocent Asian Americans. We learned a lot during World War II, about the courage and patriotism of Asian Americans, and about our own shortcomings in letting fear overtake reason at a time of world conflict. In a small but important way, naming a federal courthouse in Seattle after William Nakamura, a Japanese American Medal of Honor winner, was a statement about America being stronger because of Asian Americans.

In Seattle, we proudly celebrate Asian Pacific American culture and heritage, from the Vietnamese Tet in Seattle Lunar New Year celebration to other local cultural festivals. We also honor Asian Pacific Americans by preserving the ethnic heritage of our citizens. Places like the Wing Luke Asian Museum, the Seattle Asian Art Museum, the Filipino American National Historical Society, and Densho: The Japanese American Legacy Project keep us in touch with the roots of our neighbors. These wonderful resources proudly recall the past and proudly inspire the future.

By celebrating Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, we honor the spirit of America as a nation of immigrants. By honoring Asian Pacific Americans, we honor Americans from every ethnic background. This celebration reminds us that America is a melting pot where we retain our ethnic heritage even as we assimilate the American experience. It is what makes America strong. It is what makes America the destination for people willing to

risk their lives floating in rafts in the ocean to reach this great land. Celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GREAT
EDUCATOR, HUMANITARIAN, AND
CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST, DR.
KENNETH B. CLARK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding American whose tireless work helped end segregation, raised the educational expectations of generations of New Yorkers, and advanced the idea of a truly integrated society. My dear friend, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark died on May 1, 2005 and he will be missed by all who knew him. I extend my condolences to his family and I know I am joined by thousands of New Yorkers, as well as those throughout the Nation, who benefited from his work to end the injustice of legally imposed racial segregation and to create a society where all could have an equal opportunity to succeed.

Kenneth B. Clark was a brilliant scholar and teacher who influenced a generation of social scientists by his work and his example as a teacher at the City College of New York. He was also, and at heart perhaps he was even moreso, an activist who sought to bring about the social change required to attain equality of opportunity for African-Americans in our society. He inspired the vision of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and those who led the great Civil Rights Movement toward a society in which people would be judged, as Dr. King put it "by the content of their character and not the color of their skin."

Dr. Clark was committed to the achievement of an integrated society in America that would remove the barriers to full participation by blacks, but would also make whites more aware of the benefits to be derived from participation by all based upon talent.

Dr. Clark had an impressive career of working for civil rights and education. His research in the 1950s established the inherent problems of segregated system and alerted the Supreme Court and the Nation to the negative effects of segregation on African-American youth. As a member of the New York State Board of Regents for twenty years, he continually advised elected officials on ways to transform and improve their school systems. He was a passionate advocate for children and did not spare those who failed them.

Dr. Clark was an exemplary American who worked to improve the life of all persons in America. I knew him as an exceptional individual and a trusted friend. The attached obituary from the New York Times (May 2, 2005) highlights the life story and accomplishments of Dr. Clark.

KENNETH CLARK, WHO HELPED END
SEGREGATION, DIES

NEW YORK, NY—Kenneth B. Clark, the psychologist and educator whose 1950 report showing the destructive effect of school segregation influenced the United States Supreme Court to hold school segregation to be unconstitutional, died yesterday at his home in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. He was 90.

His death was reported by daughter, Kate C. Harris.

Dr. Clark was a leader in the civil rights movement that developed after World War II. He was the first black to earn a doctorate from Columbia University, the first to become a tenured instructor in the City College system of New York, and, in 1966, the first black elected to the New York State Board of Regents.

He wrote several influential books and articles and used his considerable prestige in academic and professional circles and as a participant on many government bodies and Congressional committees to advance the cause of integration. He battled white supremacists and black separatists alike because he believed that a "racist system inevitably destroys and damages human beings; it brutalizes and dehumanizes them, black and white alike."

It was his research with black schoolchildren that became a pillar of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the 1954 Supreme Court decision that toppled the "separate but equal" doctrine of racial segregation that prevailed in 21 states.

While for decades Dr. Clark was one of the great national authorities on integration, his effect was particularly profound in New York City and New York State. Mayors and governors consulted him, and he expressed firm views about virtually every delicate racial matter from school busing to housing discrimination.

He was often fearless and blunt about his views, and willing to change them when the empirical evidence led him to believe that his original sentiments were wrong. An early champion of a sweeping reorganization of New York City schools that gave greater control to community school boards, Dr. Clark later commented that "the schools are no better and no worse than they were a decade ago."

"In terms of the basic objective," he said, "decentralization did not make a damn bit of difference."

Dr. Clark, who grew up in New York, gained firsthand knowledge of the effects of legally entrenched segregation in an extended visit, in the 1950's, to Clarendon County in central South Carolina. Its school system had three times as many blacks as whites, but white students received more than 60 percent of the funds earmarked for education.

Dr. Clark administered a test, which he had devised years earlier, to 16 of those black children, who were ages 6 to 9. He showed them a black doll and a white doll and asked them what they thought of each. Eleven of them said that the black doll looked "bad," and nine of them thought that the white doll looked "nice." Seven of the 16 told Dr. Clark that they actually saw themselves as being closest to the white doll in appearance when asked, "Now show me the doll that's most like you."

"These children saw themselves as inferior, and they accepted the inferiority as part of reality," Dr. Clark said.

Dr. Clark's testing in Clarendon County was used by Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in its challenge to the constitutionality of the separate-but-equal doctrine because it showed actual damage to children who were segregated and a violation of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren announced its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and Marshall, who had argued the case before the court, called Dr. Clark with the news. Dr. Clark recalled that Marshall told him that "Justice Warren had specifically mentioned the psychological testimony as key."

Dr. Clark added: "I confidently expected the segregation problem would be solved by 1960. That shows how naive I was."

AN UNWAVERING INSISTENCE

To the end, Dr. Clark remained committed to integration, although he grew more pessimistic. For this, in part, he blamed neoconservative whites who, he thought, had betrayed the civil rights struggle; those blacks who thought they could succeed in isolation from whites; politicians of both races who made empty promises; and defeatists who came to think that integration and real racial harmony were "too difficult to achieve."

Renowned for the power of his oratory and writing over a career that spanned more than 50 years, Dr. Clark was uncompromising in his insistence that blacks be given equal rights and that even in the face of violence at the hands of racists, they must "adopt a courageous, calm and confident position."

Besides Ms. Harris, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Osprey, Fla., he is survived by his son, Hilton B. Clark of Manhattan, three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Dr. Clark's wife died in 1983.

Kenneth Bancroft Clark was born in the Panama Canal Zone on July 14, 1914, the son of Arthur Bancroft Clark and Miriam Hanson Clark. His parents did not get along. Mrs. Clark yearned to return to the United States. Mr. Clark, a passenger agent with the United Fruit Company in Latin America, felt he wanted to stay where he was in order to earn a living. When Kenneth was only 5, his mother decided to leave her husband. She took Kenneth and his younger sister, Beulah, to New York City, where Mrs. Clark took a job as a seamstress in a sweatshop, struggling to pay the rent on a tenement apartment in Harlem. Later, she helped organize a union where she worked and became a shop steward for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Mrs. Clark and Kenneth had a strong bond and years later, he would recall that she "somehow communicated to me the excitement of people doing things together to help themselves."

In 1920, Kenneth entered Public School 5 in Harlem and soon thereafter switched to P.S. 139, which later also educated James Baldwin. At first, the student body reflected the fact that Harlem contained substantial populations of Irish and Italians. By the time Kenneth Clark reached the ninth grade, however, Harlem was changing and most of the students around him were black. At school, he was told to learn a trade and prepare for vocational training. Miriam Clark would have none of that. She walked into school one day, told the counselor what she thought of vocational schools and made it clear that as far as she was concerned, her son was better than that. Kenneth thus went to George Washington High School in Upper Manhattan.

He was admitted to Howard University, where he studied political science with Dr. Ralph Bunche and where he came to admire Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein. He earned his bachelor's degree in 1935 and returned to Howard the next year for his master's degree in psychology. He also taught at Howard for a time, but soon departed for New York, where he pursued doctoral studies at Columbia University, receiving his Ph.D. in experimental psychology in 1940.

From 1939 to 1941 he took part in the classic study of the American Negro that was organized by Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist. The study, which documented the inequalities that obtained among American whites and blacks, would be required reading in colleges and universities for years.

In 1942, Dr. Clark served for a time in the Office of War Information, for which he traveled about the United States in order to assess morale among blacks. He returned to

New York late in the year and joined the faculty of City College.

Mamie Phipps Clark, whom he had married in 1938, also earned a doctorate in psychology from Columbia and in 1946 joined him in founding the Northside Center for Child Development, which treated children with personality disorders. At first, its services were offered only to blacks but in 1949, it became available to whites, too. That year, Dr. Clark was promoted to assistant professor of psychology at City College.

His interest in black children's perceptions of themselves went back to 1939 and 1940, when he and his wife conducted tests with dolls in New York and Washington. In those days, Washington had a segregated school system, and the tests showed that black children in Washington had lower self-esteem than their peers in New York City.

On another occasion, Dr. Clark was in rural Arkansas and when he asked one black child which doll was most like him, the little boy smiled and pointed to the brown doll and replied: "That's a nigger. I'm a nigger." Dr. Clark said he found that "as disturbing, or more disturbing, than the children in Massachusetts who would refuse to answer the question or who would cry and run out of the room."

Taken as a whole, Dr. Clark said, the results repeatedly confirmed that American society in the segregated South was telling blacks that they were "inferior to other groups of human beings in the society."

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, Dr. Clark was most active in New York City. In 1954 he had assailed the city school system with permitting de facto segregation, pointing out that because of this, especially in places like Harlem, "children not only feel inferior but are inferior in academic achievement." After an investigation supported his charges, he was named to lead a Board of Education commission to see to the integration of city schools and to push for smaller classes, an enriched curriculum and better facilities in the city's slum schools.

During this period he also served as a visiting professor both at Columbia and at the University of California, Berkeley. He became a full tenured professor in the city university system in 1960 and in 1961 won the Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his contributions to promoting better race relations.

A FIGHT FOR HARLEM

In 1962, Dr. Clark organized Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, or Haryou, in an effort to recruit educational experts to reorganize Harlem schools, provide for preschool programs and after-school remedial education and reduce unemployment among blacks who had dropped out of school. Two years later, a committee headed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy endorsed Haryou's work, and as a result, President Lyndon B. Johnson's administration earmarked \$110 million to finance the program.

But the program was placed under the administration of a joint organization formed by the merger of Haryou and Associated Community Teams, a pet project of Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Harlem Congressman and minister. Mr. Powell and Dr. Clark, who served as acting chairman of Haryou-Act, clashed over the selection of an executive director. Mr. Powell charged that Dr. Clark stood to profit personally from control of the program. Dr. Clark denied this and said that Mr. Powell saw the Haryou-Act program mostly in terms of the political power it gave him.

The struggle between the two was long and heated, and journalists reported that the two grew to despise each other, something that Dr. Clark denied.

"I liked him," Dr. Clark said of Mr. Powell. "Adam was one of the most honest, corrupt human beings I have ever met. One of the reasons I liked Adam is that he had so few illusions."

Dr. Clark quoted Mr. Powell as telling him, in the middle of the controversy, "Ah, Kenneth, stop being a child. If you come along with me, we can split a million bucks." Dr. Clark explained that what Mr. Powell didn't understand was: "I didn't want any million dollars. What the hell was I going to do with a million dollars?"

In 1950, Dr. Clark became convinced he should move his family from New York City to Westchester County. He wanted to leave Harlem because he and his wife could not bear to send their children to the public schools that he was trying so hard to improve but were failing anyhow. "My children have only one life," he said.

At the same time, he decided that perhaps the way to hasten the improvement of city schools was to decentralize them. But after the schools were decentralized, they continued their decline. Dr. Clark came to think of the decentralization experiment as a "disaster," failing to achieve any of the educational objectives he had sought.

By the 1970's, after the assassinations of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and John and Robert Kennedy, and the difficulty in achieving integration in the North, many blacks were growing more wary of whites, more doubtful about overcoming prejudice and achieving racial equality. Dr. Clark was discouraged too, but he remained a firm advocate of the integration of American society. His colleagues described him as "an incorrigible integrationist," convinced of the rightness of the civil rights struggle and certain that the nation could not and should not go back.

In 1973, with a backlash to integration mounting, Dr. Clark said in an interview in *The New York Times Magazine* that "one of the things that disturbs me most is the sophisticated form of intellectual white backlash," citing the writings of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, among others. "In their ivory towers, they have lost all empathy with low-income people and black people. They are seeking to repudiate their own past liberal positions, fighting against their own heritage at the expense of the poor."

Dr. Clark said he neither admired nor respected such intellectuals and said he was "breaking all ties with them." A registered Democrat, Dr. Clark went out of his way in 1976 to support the incumbent United States senator, James L. Buckley, a conservative Republican, in his unsuccessful race against Mr. Moynihan, the Democratic candidate.

Dr. Clark's candor was evenhanded. Late in life, he said he had not been heartened by the ascendancy of blacks in public life because it had not translated into a fundamental change in the condition of ordinary black people. He said he thought white Americans admired accomplished blacks like Colin Powell as long as there were not "too many of them" and they did not threaten white hegemony in American society.

He remained active and vocal. In the 1980's, he expressed anger over assertions that blacks were the cause of their own problems. In 1986, he called on the New York State Board of Regents to supersede the authority of local school boards if they chronically reported low test scores. He also spoke out on deteriorating relations between blacks and Jews, asserting that the dialogue had been too much about anti-Semitism among blacks and not enough about anti-black sentiment among the Jews.

He irritated separatists when he quit the board of Antioch College after it agreed to black demands for the establishment of a

dormitory and study program that excluded whites. And some blacks in Washington became upset with Dr. Clark, whom they had hired to evaluate their black-run school system, when he concluded that it wasn't very good and that what students needed was better teachers and tougher basic courses. He also suggested that whatever argot black children spoke in the streets, they ought to be required to use standard American English in school.

Dr. Clark was something of a legend in the City University system. And he was quick to say what all really great teachers say: that in the process of teaching, a good professor learned more than his students.

He retired from City University in 1975 and, looking back on more than a third of a century of work there, said he thought that the students of the 1940's and '50's had been better at asking probing questions. Dr. Clark was not so impressed with the students of the 1960's and said he thought their revolution "was pure fluff." He also retired from the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, which he had founded eight years earlier, and embarked on a consulting business on race relations and affirmative action.

Dr. Clark's books included "Dark Ghetto" (1965); "A Relevant War Against Poverty" (1969); "A Possible Reality," (1972); and "Pathos of Power" (1974).

Despite the many honors he won and the respect he commanded, Dr. Clark said he thought his life had been a series of "magnificent failures." In 1992, at the age of 78, he confessed: "I am pessimistic and I don't like that. I don't like the fact that I am more pessimistic now than I was two decades ago."

Yet as a conscience of New York politics and of the civil rights movement, he remained an unreconstructed, if anguished, integrationist. A decade ago, during one of his last lengthy interviews, he chain-smoked Marlboros in his home, flanked by vivid African carvings and walls of books wrapped in sun-faded dust jackets, as he professed optimism but repeatedly expressed disappointment over dashed expectations about experiments in school decentralization, open admissions at City University and affirmative action.

"There's no question that there have been changes," he said then. "They are not as deep as they appear to be."

Among the cosmetic changes was an rhetorical evolution from Negro to black to African-American. What, he was asked, was the best thing for blacks to call themselves?

"White," he replied.

He said a lack of meaningful progress could be blamed on blacks who saw themselves only as victims and on whites too narrow-minded to recognize their own self-interest in black success. As whites become a minority in a polyglot country, he was asked, won't they see that it is in their interest that blacks succeed?

"They're not that bright," he replied. "I don't think you can expect whites to understand the effects of prejudice and discrimination against blacks affecting them. If whites really understood, they would do something about it."

A PROCLAMATION IN HONOR OF PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS MELVIN MAHLKE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has served for twenty years in the United States Navy; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is to be commended for the honor and bravery that he displayed while serving our nation; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence, and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is a loving husband to his wife, Candra, and father to his children, Brittany, Mason, and Dalton.

Therefore, I join with the family, friends, and the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Petty Officer Second Class Melvin Mahlke of the United States Navy for his service to our country. Your service has made us proud.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NORTH JERSEY AVALANCHE YOUTH HOCKEY TEAM; WINNERS OF THE 2005 USA HOCKEY TIER I CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE 12 & UNDER DIVISION

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to honor a tremendous group of young people from the great state of New Jersey, the North Jersey Avalanche PeeWee AAA youth hockey team. The Avalanche recently won the 2005 USA Hockey Youth Tier I National Championship in the 12 & Under Division. The team skates out of the Ice House in Hackensack, NJ, which lies in the heart of my congressional district, and happens to be the largest ice-skating facility in the Garden State.

Led by head coach Glenn Carlough and assistant coach J.J. Picinic, the North Jersey Avalanche won the National Championship in very convincing fashion. After cruising through preliminary tournaments, the group of 17 youngsters, many of whom have been playing hockey since they were toddlers, made their way to the Youth Tier I, 12 & Under Division Championships in Fairbanks, Alaska. In six games of fierce competition, the Avalanche rose to the top, with an outstanding record of five wins and one loss, and scoring a total of 29 goals, while only allowing 11.

On April 13, 2005, over 1,000 people were in attendance for the Championship game, in which the North Jersey Avalanche took on the Los Angeles Hockey Club. The team hit the ice strongly, scoring two goals in just the first minute of the game. They maintained their intensity, as evidenced by the strong performances of players like Charles Orzetti, who scored two goals, including the game-winner. Anchoring the team's performance in the final game was goalie Jonathan Drago, who faced 27 shots and made 25 saves. The monumental effort put forth by all the team members led the Avalanche to a decisive 8-2 victory.

The North Jersey Avalanche Tier I champion team is one of the 21 traveling hockey teams based at the Ice House in Hackensack. Built in 1997, the Ice House is widely regarded as one of the premier ice-skating facilities in the Nation. In addition to the thousands of

young athletes who play in year-round leagues and train in a variety of clinics, several Olympic figure skaters practice at the Ice House routinely, including 2002 Gold Medalists Sarah Hughes, Elena Bereznia and Anton Sikharulidze. The Ice House's athletic programs continue to train and accommodate Northern New Jersey's youth, teaching the importance of physical fitness and upholding the values of good sportsmanship—values that the national champion Northern New Jersey Avalanche proudly uphold.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous achievements of the outstanding group of young athletes who comprise the National Champion Northern New Jersey Avalanche, and acknowledge the success they have achieved, and the pride that they bring to the people of the great state of New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR.
NSIDIBE N. IKPE

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride—but with deep sorrow—that I rise to pay tribute to the late Dr. Nsidiibe N. Ikpe, one of my community's quiet unsung heroes. On Saturday, May 7, 2005, he will be memorialized during a service to be held at Miami's Glendale Missionary Baptist Church.

Born on February 18, 1949 in the village of Ndiya, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, West Africa, he was the first son of Chief Nelson Ikpe and Arit Akpan Uko. His genuine character as an industrious youth paved the way to his becoming one of the most accomplished professionals of Nigeria.

Married to Helen Roberts of Nigeria in 1969, Dr. Ikpe immigrated to the United States to pursue higher education. He supported himself with odd jobs and was soon employed by the Boy Scouts of America, where he won several accolades. It was while he served as a custodian in a psychiatric hospital in Iowa that he was inspired by the work of the doctors there and decided to pursue a career in medicine.

Entering Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas, he earned his Doctorate of Medicine and completed his internship and residency at Westchester General Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa. Afterwards, he established the Legion Park Medical Center in Miami, and expanded his practice to three more community clinics in South Florida at which he treated over 50,000 patients. It is this commitment that endeared him to our community, and it is with this remembrance that he will be sorely missed as one of our preeminent minority physicians. Though a highly private individual, he virtually consecrated his professional life to public service. In so doing, he symbolized everything that is good and noble about the spirit of idealism and optimism in serving his fellow man, particularly the downtrodden and less fortunate.

The numerous accolades he received during his lifetime buttress the unequivocal testimony of the gratitude and respect he enjoyed from the community. I am deeply privileged to have enjoyed his friendship, and I now join our

community in remembering his giving spirit and the magnificent works that emanated from his boundless heart.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE BIKEI

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Theodore Bikel, a Renaissance man who has made his mark as an accomplished musician, actor, author, lecturer, and activist. Throughout his life, Theodore has been committed to arts awareness, human rights, and Jewish activism, and his service to the Los Angeles community and the world has been truly remarkable.

Theodore was born in 1924, in Vienna, Austria. At the age of 13, Theodore and his parents fled Austria to avoid Nazi persecution. They eventually settled in Palestine, where Theodore began to develop a deep respect for Jewish tradition and the performing arts. He soon began acting in the famous Habimah Theater. After a few years of training, Theodore left for London, where he performed in small theatre productions. He eventually caught the attention of Sir Laurence Olivier and was cast as Mitch in "A Streetcar Named Desire."

After his initial success, Theodore went on to star in Broadway productions of "The Sound of Music", "The Lark" and "The King and I," but he is most famous for his portrayal of the character Teyve in "The Fiddler on the Roof," a role he has played more than 2,000 times. Theodore later branched into film, and in 1959 he was nominated for a Best Supporting Actor Academy Award for his role as the Southern Sheriff in "The Defiant Ones."

In 1965, Theodore made his concert debut at the Carnegie Recital Hall, and in 1988 he won an Emmy Award for his portrayal of Harris Newmark, an early immigrant pioneer of the West Coast. In recognition of his inspirational work on stage, Theodore will be honored this spring with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Off stage, Theodore has used his talents to advance causes near to his heart. During the Civil Rights Movement, he helped produce the album "Sing" for Freedom: Civil Rights Movement Songs. He has also dedicated himself to human rights movements around the world, visiting and entertaining soldiers during the Yom Kippur War of 1973 and serving as a board member of Amnesty International. Back home, Theodore has been president of the Actors' Equity Association and a member of President Carter's National Council on the Arts.

Throughout his life, Theodore has also made serving the Jewish community a priority. Most notably, he has been involved in the Soviet Jewry movement and has served as senior vice president in the American Jewish Congress. In the Los Angeles Jewish community, Theodore has collaborated with Rabbi David Baron and cofounded Temple Shalom for the Arts in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Theodore Bikel, an influential leader, a visionary artist, and a talented individual whose spirit and activism have inspired our generation

and will undoubtedly touch generations to come.

INTRODUCING THE RAILROAD
COMPETITION IMPROVEMENT
AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF
2005

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by House Transportation and Infrastructure Ranking Member JAMES OBERSTAR to introduce the Railroad Competition Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, a bill designed to restore a measure of competition to our Nation's freight rail marketplace. We are also joined by our colleagues Representatives RODNEY ALEXANDER, CHARLES BOUSTANY, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, CHARLIE MELANCON, DENNY REHBERG, COLLIN PETERSON, DARLENE HOOLEY, MARION BERRY, and ED PASTOR. This bill, I believe, captures the true intentions of railroad deregulation.

Like all Americans, Mr. Speaker, I want our national railroad industry to remain the most efficient in the world. Indeed, our railroad system is a model for other national systems. My home state of Louisiana in particular relies heavily on efficient railroads to deliver product to market and provide the feedstock for our manufacturing base. Without reliable rail service, Louisiana—and all of America—would be economically hamstrung.

Congress deregulated the railroad industry in 1980 when it passed the Staggers Act. This law revitalized the industry, built efficiencies in the system, and bolstered the railroads as a critical component to America's transportation infrastructure. As Chairman of the Louisiana House Committee on Transportation and Highways, I observed closely the implementation and success of the Act.

However, one lingering element of the Staggers Act provides for "differential pricing," which in effect allows railroads to "price gouge" customers served by a single railroad in order to help make up for revenue that is lost to customers served by more than one railroad. In other words railroads can overcharge a customer where the railroad is a monopoly to help recover the revenue it loses in a competitive, multiple-railroad environment.

Prior to the Staggers Act, the federal government administered the finances of railroads by imposing price controls. But by allowing railroads to institutionalize price gouging, are we not continuing the practice of price controls? Indeed, is differential pricing the thriving legacy of regulatory control? I believe it is. I assert that differential pricing is no more "deregulation" than the artificially imposed government price controls that existed before 1980.

I do not believe Congress intended to institutionalize price gouging when it passed the Staggers Act in 1980. Rather, the Staggers Act was an attempt to revive an important industry in America's economy. It was not enacted to allow the industry to thrive at its customers' expense. When the 109th Congress reflects back on the success of the Staggers Act, we can indeed take pride in "getting it right." Congress achieved its goal of resuscitating the ailing railroad industry, but Congress

did not intend to sustain the life of this industry at the growing, unfair expense of other industries.

When Congress passed the Staggers Act in 1980 there were over 40 Class I railroads competing for business. Today, after over 50 mergers and consolidations there are only 7 Class I railroads in North America and four of them control over 95 percent of the railroad business. This unprecedented consolidation has led to whole states, regions and entire industries becoming captive to a single railroad. This level of concentration and the lack of competition it has brought were never envisioned by Congress in the 1980 Act.

Over this same period the agency that administers rail law, the Surface Transportation Board, has produced rulings, which have skewed the freight rail market place to the point that it is now a Federally protected monopoly. Railroads are operating within the law... but that law is outdated given the current number of railroads and market conditions of the new century.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, Louisiana industry is in dire straits. Every month companies announce closures, lay offs, and moves—depriving our economically struggling state of hundreds of important jobs. When these jobs are lost, so are the workers' pensions, salaries, and health benefits. When hundreds of jobs are lost, it affects other small businesses that rely on workers to keep them viable.

Though Louisiana industry faces many financial challenges, premier among them is the cost to do business—and aside from energy supply, the most expensive cost of business is the artificially inflated rates imposed on Louisiana companies that, through no fault of their own, exist under a railroad monopoly.

Mr. Speaker, this situation is not exclusive to Louisiana. It exists in West Virginia, North Dakota, Idaho, Georgia, Florida, Montana, Minnesota—in fact, Mr. Speaker, there is not a state in the Union free from this blemish on the free enterprise system.

The bill we are introducing today will truly match the deregulation goals of the Staggers Act with the tried and true American tradition of a competitive free market.

Our bill takes deregulation to a higher level by fortifying healthy market competition.

The bill would remove artificial protections maintained by an outdated policy that allows freight railroads to operate in an atmosphere, which no other business in the country enjoys—including exemption from anti-trust law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all pro-market, pro-consumer, pro-deregulation, pro-fairness, projobs, pro-economy, pro-transportation, and pro-railroad Members to join me in completing the deregulation goals of the Staggers Act of 1980 by cosponsoring the Railroad Competition Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2003.

RECOGNIZING MR. THOMAS HOBART

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a proud son of Buffalo and Empire State, Mr. Thomas Hobart on his recent retirement as President of the New York State

United Teachers. Mr. Hobart skillfully served in that capacity for the past 33 years.

Tom Hobart is a graduate of Buffalo State College and in 1959 he began his career teaching Industrial Arts in the Buffalo Public Schools. At that time the furthest thing on his mind was union activity, but by struggling to get by on a starting teaching salary he easily recognized that teachers needed to join together to get collective bargaining rights. In 1964 Tom became his Building representative to the Buffalo Teachers Federation, in 1969 he became BTF President, and in 1971 he was elected President of the New York State Teachers Association.

Tom realized that the presidency enabled him to be an advocate not only for teachers but also for public school students and for children in general. He realized that greater numbers provided greater influence, and the best way to achieve that influence was to merge the two State Teacher unions. Tom immediately began pressing for the merger and worked with New York City's legendary Albert Shanker to create NYSUT. In March of 1973 Tom was elected the first President of a 200,000 member statewide union. Today because of his leadership, the New York Teachers Federation boasts a membership of over one half million members and it is regarded as one of the most respected, influential and effective labor organizations in the nation.

On Thursday, May 12, 2005, President Hobart will be recognized for his outstanding service to New York States Teachers at a reception honoring him upon retirement. I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to Tom and his wife Dorothy, and wish them many happy years together in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DON MALARKEY, LT. LYNN "BUCK" COMPTON, AND VANCE DAY

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, colleagues, I rise today to convey my deepest appreciation to Sgt. Don Malarkey, Lt. Lynn "Buck" Compton and Vance Day, on the occasion of their trip to our Nation's Capital to share their stories, talents and leadership qualities with the Congress this evening.

Don Malarkey and Buck Compton are highly decorated veterans of World War II. They served with the 101st Airborne Division's Easy Company throughout the Allied advance toward victory. Their distinguished service and that of their company were memorialized in Stephen Ambrose's Band of Brothers and the riveting Band of Brothers mini-series in which they were featured prominently.

From their dramatic parachute drop behind enemy lines to secure German positions and reduce resistance to the amphibious D-Day invasion, to action in Holland, Bastogne, Germany, Austria and eventually Hitler's Eagle's Nest, they showed courage under fire, perseverance, personal sacrifice and compassion in the heat of battle. Both Don and Buck served with distinction during the war, and have lived extraordinary lives out of the service as well.

I'm proud to claim Don Malarkey as a born and bred Oregonian. Born in Astoria in 1921,

he volunteered for the "Parachute Troops" after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He was an original member of Easy Company and served more consecutive days of combat than any other member of his unit. During his service he received a number of decorations including the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and Good Conduct Medal. After leaving the service, Don went on to become one of the youngest elected county commissioners in Oregon's history. He later worked as a real estate consultant and broker and became a renowned lecturer who has spoken at the United States Military Academy at West Point and numerous locations in North America and Europe. He now resides in Salem, Oregon, with his wife Irene.

Buck Compton was born in Los Angeles and attended UCLA where he played catcher on the baseball team with Jackie Robinson and was a starting guard in the 1943 Rose Bowl game. He was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant out of UCLA's ROTC program and went on to jump school at Ft. Benning, GA. He earned a Silver Star for bravery on D-Day for his role in the successful destruction of four 105 mm cannons, a Purple Heart after sustaining an injury in Holland, the America Defense Medal and World War II Victory Medal. After the war, Buck completed his law degree at UCLA then went to work in the Los Angeles County prosecutor's office where he convicted Robert Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Sirhan. In 1970, Governor Ronald Reagan appointed him to the California Court of Appeals where he served until his retirement in 1990. He now lives in Mt. Vernon, Washington near his two daughters and their families where he provides weekly policy and political commentary on local radio.

In addition to the decorations already mentioned, both Don and Buck were awarded the Combat Infantry Badge; Presidential Citation with Oak Leaf Cluster; European, African, Mid-Eastern Campaign Medal and the American Campaign Citation.

Mr. Speaker, Don and Buck forged a fast and enduring friendship that helped them through day after day of combat and has kept them in close contact ever since. In fact, when Buck was injured by a German round, Don led the effort to drag him to the back of a tank and off the battlefield. Their continuing friendship is a testament to the adventures they shared and I'm pleased to welcome them today.

I am also pleased to welcome their friend and mine, Vance Day, from my home state of Oregon. Vance has long been a friend with whom I've worked on many political issues of importance in the State. He is a former news reporter and historian who now is a partner at a law firm in Salem. It was Vance who first approached me about sponsoring this event, and I thank him for moderating the presentation today as he has at similar events around the country. In fact, due to his diligence, similar presentations are being held at the Heritage Foundation, Family Resource Council, and the White House during their trip to Washington, D.C.

It is truly fitting that we are here with Don, Buck and Vance at this time, just days before the 60th Anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe, a day we are able to celebrate only because of the sacrifices made by men like Don, Buck and countless others of "The Greatest Generation" who stood in the face of

tyranny to preserve the liberties we all hold dear. We owe them a profound debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have helped bring these three gentlemen to Capitol Hill today. Don, Buck and Vance, thank you so much for sharing your time, your experience and your stories with us today.

RECOGNIZING THE GEORGE MARK CHILDREN'S HOUSE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the George Mark Children's House in San Leandro, California, the first free-standing residential children's hospice and respite care facility in the United States. The House offers around the clock respite care; transitional care, end-of life and family care services to children with life-threatening or terminal illnesses.

The George Mark Children's House's focus is on keeping the family intact while in the midst of profoundly challenging circumstances. The House features private family quarters that allow parents and siblings to stay together with a child during the final stage of his or her life, when care at home or the hospital is no longer practical and/or desirable. The House helps families make the most of the precious time they have remaining together. In this unhurried, nurturing and non-institutional setting, child focused end-of life care and bereavement support is available for the entire family.

An interdisciplinary team of specialists staff the House; pediatric physicians, nurses, social workers, spiritual care counselors, therapists and intensively trained volunteers. Through the generosity and support of the community, the George Mark Children's House is accessible to medically eligible families, regardless of their ability to pay.

It is anticipated the House will serve up to 150 families per year from the San Francisco Bay Area and beyond. I am hopeful the George Mark Children's House will serve as a model to be replicated throughout the country for the establishment of other residential children's hospices for terminally ill children, and respite care for their families with a full spectrum of supportive services.

I send best wishes to the George Mark Children's House as we welcome them to our community.

CONGRATULATING KAREN KUREK OF HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Karen Kurek, a resident of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois, on receiving the U.S. Small Business Administration's 2005 Illinois District Office and Midwest Regional Small Business Administration Champion Award for "Women in Business Champion of the Year."

Karen Kurek began her career in Arthur Andersen's Audit practice in 1981 where she became a manager in 1985 and a partner in 1994. Soon after her elevation to partner she gave birth to twins, which made it difficult for Karen to continue with the 60-hour workweeks that are customary for partners. Facing a dilemma common to many women—how to manage a career and family—she paved a pioneering path at Arthur Andersen by proposing and negotiating a reduced work schedule on what was to be a one-year trial basis. Karen faced her fair share of skeptics, but she proved them wrong. She not only excelled at Arthur Andersen, but she committed herself to making these same benefits available for other women working for the firm.

Karen's success led to her appointment as head of Arthur Andersen's innovative Growth and Retention of Women (GROW) Initiative. Established in 1998, GROW's purpose was to significantly enhance the recruitment, retention, advancement and leadership paths of women within the firm. Under Karen's leadership, the GROW initiative led to reduced turnover among women, an increased number of women in leadership positions, greater implementation of flexible work schedules, and Arthur Andersen's repeated citation in Working Mother Magazine's annual list of "100 Best Companies for Working Mothers."

Today, Karen continues to help women excel in the workforce. As a partner at RSM McGladrey, she heads the firm's Women's Initiative—an ongoing, multi-faceted program of networking, mentoring and career-building activities designed to create a culture that encourages diversity and allows women professionals to excel.

Throughout Karen's career, she has paved the way for the women who followed her. Working tirelessly to establish a supportive environment for women in the workforce, she helped to create an atmosphere in which women looking to balance a career and family can thrive professionally. I commend her for improving the lives of women and their families and I once again congratulate her on receiving this much deserved award.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 28, 2005 I was unable to vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 210, Supporting the goals of World Intellectual Property Day, and recognizing the importance of intellectual property in the United States and Worldwide. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on roll call vote 150.

CELEBRATING THE CITY OF TREASURE ISLAND, FLORIDA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask my colleagues to join me this afternoon

in celebrating the 50th anniversary of incorporation of the City of Treasure Island, which I have the great privilege to represent.

It was at 2:32 p.m. on May 3, 1955 that the Florida State Legislature by a special act incorporated the towns of Sunset Beach, Boca Ciega, Sunset Beach, and Treasure Island into the City of Treasure Island.

Throughout this past half-century, the city has grown into a favorite destination for beachgoers from throughout Florida, our Nation and the world. Although the current population of Treasure Island is 7,500, in the winter months it more than doubles to accommodate the many visitors who want to experience its beautiful beaches; colorful sunsets; unique shops, restaurants and businesses. It is a great community in which to live, to work, and to play.

Many individuals, volunteer organizations, and elected officials have made significant contributions to the development of Treasure Island over the past 50 years. Eight individuals have had the honor to serve the city as Mayor and countless others have served on the city council. Together, they have worked hard to maintain the small town feel for this jewel of Florida's Gulf Coast.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me again congratulate the people of Treasure Island as they gather today for the reenactment of the signing of their charter of incorporation. It has been an honor to represent the city in public office for 45 of their first 50 years and to call it home for many of those years. Please join me in wishing the City of Treasure Island and its residents and visitors well as they embark on their next 50 years of living and working together.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF FLAKE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request the opportunity to record my position on rollcall votes 149 and 150. I was regrettably absent from the chamber today during rollcall votes 149, and 150. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 149, and "yea" on rollcall 150.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION COMMEMORATING THE WAR OF 1812 BICENTENNIAL

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with Representative WAYNE GILCHREST two pieces of legislation that will be catalysts for the forthcoming national commemoration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.

The first bill, entitled the "Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Act", will establish within the National Park Service's National Trails System a 290-mile long trail extending from Southern Maryland through the District of Columbia and Virginia and north to Baltimore, Maryland. The trail will follow and recognize

the Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812. That campaign culminated with the British bombardment of Ft. McHenry which inspired our National Anthem.

The second bill, entitled the "Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission Act", will authorize establishing a national commission to organize, facilitate and encourage observance and commemoration of America's Second Revolutionary War—the War of 1812. The Commission will also seek to protect historic and cultural resources associated with the war.

The War of 1812 tested our young nation to its roots. Shortly after conclusion of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of a federal government for our nation, the English and French entered 22 years of war. Our nation, dependent upon trade to survive, was increasingly drawn into this conflict. Though we struggled to remain neutral traders, essential tools in the English-French conflict were the naval blockade and other trade-restricting efforts. The English, with the most powerful navy, were particularly effective in enforcing blockades, often directly off our shores—frequently intercepting American trading vessels in our own territorial waters. In addition, the British aggressively impressed American sailors. England claimed the right to halt American ships and remove both suspected deserters from the Royal Navy and former subjects of His Majesty though they were American citizens.

From 1793 through 1812, our country sought to establish its neutrality and reduce growing frictions with the British on the seas through diplomacy. But anti-British feelings grew, particularly in the West and South where expansionists were strong. Growing economic pressures also led to young, aggressive Members of Congress from these regions gaining control and declaring war against the British in 1812.

Central to the War of 1812 was the Chesapeake Campaign. The British were depending largely upon their navy to vanquish the Americans and they almost immediately began a very effective blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. In the summer of 1814 the British launched a land and naval attack upon the United States beginning in Southern Maryland. The British engaged with the American Chesapeake Flotilla on St. Leonard's Creek in Calvert County in June. In August they put troops ashore at Benedict, on the Patuxent River and began marching towards the largely undefended City of Washington. After the brief Battle of Bladensburg, the British marched into Washington and burned much of the new federal city.

The British then turned to the greater prize of the era, an attack on Baltimore. The City of Baltimore in 1814 was far larger, wealthier and more important than Washington. Three American warships were under construction in the Baltimore harbor at the time and the City's shipyards were well known for outfitting most effective privateers—the Baltimore Clippers. But Baltimore was well defended. Local leaders had organized defensive efforts, acting independently from the national government. Private donations of more than \$500,000 had been put to good use and militias from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania gathered, joining with many local citizens to defend the city.

The British first met strong resistance at the Battle of North Point, but they prevailed

through greater numbers and then held up just outside the city limits to await the naval co-operation necessary to occupy Baltimore. Thus Ft. McHenry became the crucial battle line. The heroic defenders at Fort McHenry held off the British fleet through the ships' long bombardment, ending the English advance and preserving liberty and independence for our young nation. Our National Anthem, written that fateful night by Francis Scott Key as a poem, well recognizes the historic importance of this battle to our people and nation.

The proud history of this Second War of Independence deserves broad national commemoration upon its bicentennial. The first bill introduced today will designate the Star-Spangled Banner Trail in the States of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia as a National Historic Trail. Today, the Park Service has designated 16 National Historic Trails, from the Lewis and Clark trail of exploration, to the trail from Selma to Montgomery. The Star Spangled Banner Trail will recognize the most important sites from the War of 1812's Chesapeake Campaign and the role played by the patriots of these battles in the ultimate defeat of the British by our young nation.

The second bill we are introducing today authorizes the "Star Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission" to plan, coordinate and facilitate programs and other efforts to commemorate the historic events associated with the War of 1812. The Commission will be made up of citizens from 9 key states involved in the War from Alabama to New York, representatives of the cities of Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans, members of National Park Service, and appointees of the House and Senate. The Commission will have broad authority and responsibility for bicentennial events, but will also work to assure that the natural and cultural resources of the war are protected for the long term. As well, the Commission will enable improvements at sites and to facilities necessary to enhance and maximize our citizens' appreciation of this era's proud history.

Several years ago Congressman GILCHREST and I worked closely on legislation directing the Park Service to conduct the studies that have led to introduction of these bills. I am pleased that he is joining me today as the original co-sponsor on both. I would also like to recognize all the legislative work of Senator PAUL SARBANES to prepare for the commemoration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812. He has introduced companion legislation in the Senate to the two bills we are introducing today.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all our colleagues from the regions directly impacted by the War of 1812 and others from across the nation will join us in support of both these bills.

HONORING CHANCELLOR JAMES H. MULLEN, JR. AND HIS SERVICE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHEVILLE AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in grateful recognition of Dr. James H. Mullen,

Jr., Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Asheville. Dr. Mullen, who has served as Chancellor since July 1999, will leave UNC Asheville in July 2005. As an incredible advocate of excellence in liberal arts education and a proponent of community partnerships, Chancellor Mullen leaves a legacy of achievement at the University of North Carolina at Asheville that will surely be missed.

Under his leadership, Chancellor Mullen has advanced UNC Asheville's national prominence in public liberal arts education. UNC Asheville is ranked fourth among the nation's 21 public liberal arts universities by U.S. News & World Report magazine, has been a "best buy" in the Fiske Guide to Colleges for 11 years, and is one of just 81 colleges included in the "America's Best College Values."

Among the notable University initiatives begun during his service the past six years are the Pisgah Astronomical Research, Science and Education Center, a collaboration that has created a national radio astronomy observatory and education center; the National Environmental Modeling and Analysis Center, which partners academia, governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, and businesses in the area of prediction and analysis of air, land and water environmental data; the Craft Campus, that will provide a much-needed facility for its students, will serve as a national model for green building, and add to the region's growing craft economy; and the North Carolina Center for Health and Wellness Promotion, a unique academic and outreach program that will focus on regional problems of childhood obesity, workplace wellness and senior wellness.

During his tenure, the University has also undertaken a \$49 million, bond-funded capital construction program. The new Highsmith University Union opened in Fall 2004 and the new Carmichael Hall classroom building will open in Fall 2005. Under way are the new Zeis Science and Multimedia Arts classroom building, a facilities management complex, and renovations to the Zageir Hall classroom building. Through other funding sources, the University also completed the Governors Hall residence hall and the Reuter Center, home to the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement.

Dr. Mullen has also overseen the development of new and innovative academic and co-curricular programs, such as Integrative Liberal Studies, which is a new and innovative approach to general education.

Perhaps Chancellor Mullen's most valued legacy is his strong personal relationship with students, in whom he vested his confidence, trust and hope for the future. Dr. Mullen has always demonstrated an intense personal interest in all students, attending organization meetings, joining students for lunch in the Dining Hall, for chats on the Quad and for an occasional tag football game.

On behalf of North Carolina's Eleventh District, I would like to thank Chancellor Mullen for his dedicated service to the students at the University of North Carolina at Asheville and wish him the best of luck and success as he becomes Chancellor at The College of Our Lady of the Elms in Massachusetts.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF
NORBERT "WHITEY" PRIEBE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of my dear friend, Mr. Norbert 'Whitey' Priebe—beloved husband, father, stepfather, grandfather, brother, and friend to many. His passing marks a great loss for his family and friends, and also for the people of Slavic Village and Newburgh Heights.

Throughout his entire life, Mr. Priebe's caring heart and concern for others reflected along Fleet Avenue. He was born in Cleveland, grew up in Newburgh Heights, and graduated from St. Stanislaus High School. Although he was of Polish heritage, Mr. Priebe became an honorary son of Cleveland's Czech community. His forty year involvement with the heart and soul of Fleet Avenue, Ceska Sin Karlin Hall, served to uplift every aspect of this significant cultural organization—an organization that bridges modern life and antiquity, and connects the people of America to their traditions and customs of their Eastern European origins.

Mr. Priebe maintained an unwavering focus on family, community and country. During the Korean War, he served with honor and courage as an infantryman in the United States Army. Following his discharge, he remained an active member of the VFW. From the military to his professional career, Mr. Priebe reflected an unwavering level of integrity and diligence. He worked as an auditor with the state's auditor's office, until he retired 10 years ago. Throughout his retirement, he remained an active and vital part of our community. At Karlin Hall, Mr. Priebe took on any task that needed tackling, including bartender, floor sweeper, and President.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Mr. Norbert 'Whitey' Priebe. His caring nature, quick wit, and concern for others, framed his life and served to light the lives of countless individuals and families along Fleet Avenue and beyond. I extend my deepest condolences to his wife, children, grandchildren, and to his many friends. The legacy of his life, lived with joy and energy, will live forever within the hearts of all who knew and loved him well.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
CORKY GONZALES

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, one of Colorado's most influential civil rights leaders who passed away on April 12, 2005. While I did not have the pleasure of getting to know this remarkable man in person, it is impossible not to know of his extraordinary political career in Denver, Colorado.

Raised during the Great Depression, Corky Gonzales rose from poverty to become one of the founding leaders of the Chicano Civil

Rights Movement in the 1960s and in doing so he gave voice to the aspirations of millions of people, particularly in the Latino communities of the southwestern United States.

Corky Gonzales first rose to prominence as champion boxer during the late 1940's and early 1950's. His fearlessness in the ring served him well when he decided to use his voice and not his fists to champion the cause of equality.

Growing up poor in Denver shaped his sense of justice—and instilled a very deep commitment to improve the lives of so many in the so-called "Mexican-American" community of the times, and he was one of the first of his generation to call public attention to the civil rights struggle of Latino people after decades of indifference, benign neglect and outright discrimination.

Gonzales also was an accomplished poet and lover of art and literature often extolling the virtues of education and urging his followers to use their minds as a means of fighting injustice. Anita, his oldest daughter, has said that the standard bill of fare in the Gonzales household was not the latest fad or fashion, but discussions on art, literature, politics and philosophy. In this regard, Corky was a true "Renaissance man"—although I suspect he would flinch at that description.

In 1965 he founded the "Crusade for Justice" which became a Mecca for likeminded individuals committed to the cause of justice and equality for those on the margins of society. While the nation's television news covered the marches in Selma and the civil rights struggle of African-Americans throughout the South, young Corky was raising a similar voice for equality in the West.

In 1967 he wrote a celebrated epic poem "I am Joaquin" which many describe as the greatest poem to come out of the Chicano Civil Rights Movement. The poem, an odyssey of self discovery and affirmation of ethnic pride quickly became a blueprint for social action and a clarion call to an entire generation of Americans young and old alike.

He was not without his detractors, but anyone who attempts to achieve anything of lasting importance seldom is, and for people of my generation, he was a much needed voice for change. To his followers and to those who loved and respected him he was "the hurricane that rose from the barrios of Denver to lift his people into the 21st century."

This fearless warrior left an indelible imprint on our society and future generations of leaders. But for his early journey, paving the way for others, Colorado might never have witnessed Federico Pena as Mayor of Denver or Ken Salazar as a United States Senator. Corky launched the idea of Chicano Pride long before it became fashionable to celebrate Hispanic identity.

Had he been born a few decades later perhaps, the young boxer might have exchanged his gloves for a seat in this House, but his contributions to our country and to the communities of color that are so deeply a part of the mosaic of the Southwestern United States remain a testament to his memory.

In the Chicano and Mexican-American communities in my part of the country there is a deep sense of pride in being called to service. Corky Gonzales was like all great heroes, a human being who contributed to the great tradition of being involved in something greater than his own self-interest. In that great tradi-

tion it is my pleasure to declare . . . Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, Presente!

IN SUPPORT OF A BILL FOR THE
FURTHER STUDY OF DYSTONIA

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bill I introduced expressing the need for further study of the neurological disorder dystonia. Dystonia is characterized by powerful and painful muscle spasms that cause the body to pull into distorted postures. It is the third most common movement disorder after Parkinson's disease and Tremor. Dystonia affects more people than better known and more thoroughly researched diseases such as Huntington's disease, muscular dystrophy and Lou Gehrig's disease. Three hundred thousand Americans suffer from dystonia, and it affects all ages, genders and ethnic backgrounds.

Currently there is no cure for dystonia, which means only the symptoms can be treated. Led by the National Institutes of Health which recently announced a program entitled "Studies into the Causes and Mechanisms of Dystonia", I ask that Congress act to support increased funding and research for this debilitating disease.

To personalize the importance of research pertaining to dystonia, let me tell a short story about Art Kessler, a man from the 7th District of Illinois, who was diagnosed at age 12 with early-onset dystonia. He and his wife, Wendy, decided to remain childless to prevent another life from being burdened with dystonia. However, due to recent technological advances and a ground breaking procedure called preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD), Mr. Kessler and his wife are the proud parents of a dystonia-free child. Benjamin is the first child ever to be born using PGD.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to bring increased public awareness about dystonia and to encourage future research into the causes and possible cures. The efforts put forth by agencies such as the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders have been very valuable, but more needs to be done. Let us strive to make success stories like that of Mr. Kessler everyday occurrences. This is the path we hope to take by supporting and eventually passing this resolution.

HONORING THE TOWN OF
SUMMERDALE, ALABAMA, ON
THE OCCASION OF ITS 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the community of Summerdale, Alabama, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The Town of Summerdale was founded by Eli Summer on October 4, 1904, was incorporated in 1929, and was initially intended to

serve as a major tobacco production center. During the first years of its existence, Summerdale saw the creation of numerous businesses including the Cloverdon Store, a turpentine business, a canning factory, and a sawmill. Additionally, community leaders also oversaw the building of a movie theater and the opening of the town's first newspaper, The Summerdale Record. The earliest school in Summerdale held classes in the old Masonic Hall and consisted of just five students and one teacher. A second school building was constructed in 1915, and the most recent of three buildings used for the school continues to be used to this day.

The town's first post office was established in 1905, one year after the formation of the town. Within one year, employees of the post office were delivering mail to residents living along two rural routes in and around the Summerdale area. Tobacco continued to be a major product of the Summerdale area, with one of the leading tobacco manufacturing businesses, the Summerdale Tobacco Warehouse, having been constructed between 1909 and 1910. The Summerdale Tobacco Company continued to operate until the late 1920s when a variety of factors, including the effects of the Great Depression, increasing land prices, and marketing and labor difficulties, effectively brought an end to the production of tobacco products in that area.

Despite the difficulties experienced in the early part of the Twentieth Century, Summerdale today remains one of the most attractive communities anywhere in Baldwin County. The home of Baldwin Electric Management Cooperative (EMC), Summerdale is nestled in the midst of the rapidly growing southern half of the county, just minutes from several of the First District's largest population centers.

Mr. Speaker, the 754 residents of Summerdale, Alabama, are firmly rooted in their proud past, and at the same time are keeping a careful and optimistic eye on the road ahead. The vision displayed by their community leaders during the past 100 years has led to the creation of a stable community and one of the anchors for all of Baldwin County, and I have no doubt that the continued inspired leadership and vision of today's residents and leaders will lead to even greater successes in the years ahead.

It is my hope the Town of Summerdale continues its story of success for another one hundred years.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, as we join them in celebrating 100 years of outstanding service in advocating for the legal rights of our most vulnerable citizens, our poor. The Legal Aid Society was formed in May 1905, as a beacon of protection and hope in assisting low-income individuals in matters of legal concern. Isador Grossman was its sole attorney until 1912. He

served thousands of immigrants in desperate need of a trusted legal advocate.

Over the past century, the Legal Aid Society has grown and evolved, yet its core mission has remained constant and unwavering—to provide compassionate support to those unable to afford legal representation, and also to advocate on behalf of critical issues facing our community. The work of the Legal Aid counselors is far-reaching. During the early part of the nineteenth century, Legal Aid attorneys helped establish the Cleveland Municipal Court and Small Claims Court that served to replace corrupted judicial officials. In 1966, C. Lyonel Jones was appointed the Legal Aid Society's executive director, a position he has today. His passion for social justice and compassion for the people of our community is reflected throughout his tenure. Mr. Jones has led his legal team with integrity, heart, conviction and an unwavering focus on numerous human rights issues, from advocating for the restoration of the Hough neighborhood in the 60's, winning cases to improve the lives of those living in psychiatric facilities and nursing homes, advocating on behalf of battered women, and forcing Republic Steel to comply with the EPA's Clean Air Act.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of every staff member and volunteer of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, whose individual and collective work over the past century has offered solutions, hope and peace for countless individuals and families. For the past four decades, the outstanding work of the entire staff, led by Executive Director, C. Lyonel Jones, has served to offer many people hope and has brought critical social issues into the light of day. Their advocacy continues to strengthen the foundation of humanity throughout our entire community, one phone call at a time.

HONORING DR. MARIE V.
MCDEMMOND

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Marie V. McDemmond, who is retiring from her role as President of Norfolk State University (NSU).

During her inspiring career in higher education, Dr. McDemmond has served more than 35 years as an extraordinary leader and educator. Dr. McDemmond has worked tirelessly to ensure fair access to higher education for minority and underserved populations throughout the country. Her steadfast commitment to this principle is well documented through her testimony before Congress and her service on numerous national boards and commissions.

As a member of President Bush's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Dr. McDemmond's service has brought national recognition to the issue of equity in funding and support for minority-serving institutions throughout these United States.

Dr. McDemmond is the first woman to lead Norfolk State University and the first African-American woman to serve as President of a four-year college in Virginia. Her success has established the financial and academic credi-

bility for her institution that exemplifies NSU's creed: "Achieving with Excellence."

In recognition of Dr. McDemmond's unwavering integrity, wisdom and dedicated service to others, members of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Congressional delegation offer the following:

Our Commonwealth owes Dr. McDemmond a debt of gratitude for her outstanding commitment to higher education. Her leadership has helped Norfolk State to gain the financial resources and infrastructure necessary for prominence in science and technology. The success of her efforts has earned the accolades of government officials and legislators throughout Virginia, and her insights have been sought on several occasions by President George W. Bush. I join with the other members of Virginia's Congressional Delegation in commending Dr. McDemmond for a lifetime of exceptional work.—Senator John Warner (R-VA)

Dr. McDemmond has been one of our Commonwealth's outstanding educational and technological leaders. Her tireless work to secure the financial resources necessary to lead Norfolk State University to the forefront in science and technology has helped close the so-called opportunity divide. For her efforts, she has received wide recognition and much deserved praise and admiration. She is a leader who will be sorely missed, but I am confident she will continue to have a great influence on Norfolk State's bright future.—Senator George Allen (R-VA)

Dr. Marie V. McDemmond has been an invaluable asset to Norfolk State University and to higher education in Virginia. Norfolk State University has truly benefited from her innovative and visionary style, which has positioned the university to excel in the 21st century. It has been a distinct pleasure of mine to work with Dr. McDemmond specifically in bridging the digital divide between Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other universities. She will be very much missed at Norfolk State University and within the entire collegiate community.—Congressman Randy Forbes (R-VA)

Dr. McDemmond is everything a leader should be: full of energy, dedicated to her students and determined to do the very best for NSU. She has tremendous courage, and she is always willing to tackle big challenges. Often such people can be intimidating, but to the contrary, Dr. McDemmond is so easy to work with. I consider her a great friend, and my prayers are with her as she retires from her service.—Congresswoman Thelma Drake (R-VA)

Under the leadership of Dr. Marie McDemmond, Norfolk State University (NSU) has developed into a vibrant institution with cutting edge programs and operations. Dr. McDemmond has positioned NSU as a regional leader in information technologies and other fields in the southeastern U.S. and a national leader among minority serving institutions. While Dr. McDemmond's leadership of NSU will be sorely missed, we are gratified to know that she has chosen to continue to serve NSU and the greater higher education community by teaching at NSU. The lives of all she has touched through her dedication and service have been made richer and we are grateful to her for her important contributions.—Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (R-VA)

On the occasion of her retirement, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and commend Dr. McDemmond for her service and dedication to the cause of higher education in Virginia.

NATIONAL TEACHER'S DAY

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of National Teacher's Day, which is taking place today. This week (May 1–May 7) is Teacher Appreciation Week, and as we continually work to improve the American education system, we should take time to honor the hardworking, patient, passionate and understanding people who are the backbone of this system.

National Teacher's Day began due to the persistence of Arkansas teacher Mattye Whyte who wrote to politicians and education leaders starting in 1944 pushing for a national day to honor teachers. Eleanor Roosevelt persuaded the 81st Congress to proclaim such a day in 1953. In March 1985, the National Education Association, NEA, and the National Parent-Teacher Association, PTA, established Teacher Appreciation Week as the first full week of May, with the first Tuesday remaining as National Teacher's Day.

As a former educator, I can attest to the great responsibility that falls on the shoulders of teachers. This responsibility is accepted with aplomb by energetic, passionate and caring teachers who are dedicated to bettering the lives of their students. Teachers are a guiding force in the lives of our youth, just as they were for us when we were children. As Dan Rather once explained, "The dream begins with a teacher who believes in you, who tugs and pushes and leads you to the next plateau. . . ."

Children are the key to the future of the United States, and we entrust them to the incredible corps of teachers who give everything they have, each day they enter the classroom. Today, let us remember the teacher's who pushed us to greatness and let us show our appreciation for these teachers and the teacher's of today's children, who through their intense dedication leave lasting contributions on our society as a whole.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, due to official congressional business, I missed Rollcall vote No. 150 on H. Res. 210, a resolution supporting the goals of World Intellectual Property Day. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

HONORING MARLA RUZICKA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and work of human rights activist Marla Ruzicka. Marla devoted her life to fighting for peace and justice, spending

much of her adult life either abroad working to provide relief to victims of violent conflict, or in Washington, D.C. lobbying for the foreign aid those victims so desperately need. Most recently, Marla founded a non-profit organization called Campaign for Innocent Victims In Conflict (CIVIC), the objective of which is to accurately count the number of Iraqi civilian deaths in the war. While working to gather first-hand accounts of civilian casualties in Iraq, Marla was killed when a car bomb exploded in Baghdad on April 16, 2005.

At the time of her death, Marla had been working to advance human rights and social justice for more than ten years. After hearing a talk given at her high school in Lakeport, California by a staff member of the international non-profit group Global Exchange, she went to the Global Exchange office to see what she could do to help. Marla's energy and passion for helping those in need was an inspiration to other activists in the group, and she learned quickly as she became more involved in human rights efforts. In college, Marla chose an institution and course of study that allowed her to travel the world, learning from diverse cultures and helping to facilitate relief efforts underway in a number of countries. In the course of her travels, Marla worked with people impacted by the AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe, with refugees in Palestine and rural farming communities in Nicaragua.

Following the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, Marla traveled to that country with a Global Exchange delegation. She was so moved by the plight of the civilian victims of this conflict that she met there that she decided to devote her life to providing relief to people in those circumstances. Until the summer of 2002, Marla remained in Afghanistan, where she conducted a survey on the military campaign's effects on Afghan civilians and used that information to get assistance to the families that were harmed. Immediately following her return from Afghanistan, Marla moved to Washington, D.C. to lobby for U.S. assistance for civilian victims of armed conflict. Working with USAID and the Senate Appropriations Committee, Marla advocated the allocation of money to rebuild homes for families that suffered as a result of U.S. military actions.

In 2003, Marla once again heeded the call of duty and went abroad, this time traveling to Iraq before the U.S.-led invasion. In the months that followed, she founded CIVIC and formed survey teams to fan out across the country to gather first-hand accounts of civilian casualties. Marla was instrumental in securing millions in aid money from the federal government for distribution in Iraq, and by the time of her death she had interviewed and routed assistance to thousands of Iraqis.

Today we come together in sadness over the loss of someone who was such a bright light during such a dark time in our world. However, we are also here to celebrate the help and hope Marla devoted her life to giving to people who needed it. Whether pushing the federal government to increase aid to victims of violent conflict, traveling the world to provide direct relief, or inspiring those around her simply by being the vibrant and giving person that she was, Marla never ceased to work for what was right and improve the lives of those around her.

And though the scope and impact of her work in providing aid to those in need is truly

beyond compare, what she has given to us is greater than the measurable sum of her actions. Marla's passion for defending human rights and advocating for those who have no voice led her to challenge convention, and to do so without concern for herself. The conviction and compassion that drove Marla to do everything in her power to help others leaves a bright legacy from which we can all draw inspiration, and that we must all strive to emulate. On behalf of the 9th Congressional District, I salute Marla Ruzicka for all that she gave of herself to our community, our country and our world.

HONORING MR. ANTWAN DEON ODOM ON THE OCCASION OF HIS BEING HONORED ON "ANTWAN ODOM DAY" IN BAYOU LA BATRE, ALABAMA

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Mr. Antwan Deon Odom of Bayou La Batre, Alabama, on the occasion of his being honored by his community on "Antwan Odom Day."

Antwan was born on September 24, 1981, in Mobile, Alabama. During his early years, he worked in Bayou La Batre's seafood industry and during high school worked part-time after class unloading both shrimp boats and crab trucks. Early in life, he became an active football player and played in the Zirlott Park youth football league and, later, at Alba Middle and Alba High schools. Following the merger of Alma and Bryant High schools, Antwan played on the new school's varsity team. His talent and accomplishments on the field drew national attention, and he was named by Parade Magazine to their All-American Team and was also honored as both the Class 6A "Lineman of the Year" and the Super Prep Player of the Year. Antwan graduated from Alma-Bryant High School in 2000 and received a full football scholarship to the University of Alabama.

Antwan's outstanding success on the Crimson Tide football team earned him further accolades throughout Alabama and across the country. Following his freshman year, he was named an honorable mention Freshman All-American by Rivals.com. By the end of his collegiate career, Antwan ranked fifth on the university's all time sack leader list with 21 and had registered 98 tackles, 40 quarterback pressures, four forced fumbles, one fumble recovery, five pass deflections, and two blocked kicks. Rather than finish his senior year at Alabama, he opted to declare his eligibility for the 2004 National Football League draft. In the second round of the draft, Antwan was made the 57th pick by the Tennessee Titans.

Mr. Speaker, Antwan Odom is certainly very deserving of being honored with his own hometown celebration. Although he is a youngman who has progressed quite far in just a few short years and who has developed into one of the leading stars in professional football today, he has not forgotten his roots. To this day, he continues to split time between his hometown and his new home in Tennessee, and the fame he has achieved has done little to diminish his love for his family,

his community, and his state. I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Antwan Odom for both the great success he has enjoyed in his life and his outstanding representation of the First District of Alabama. I know his family—his wife Brooke, and his sons, Antwan, Jr., and Baylor—and many friends are also proud of him, and I wish his entire family much health and success in the time ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL
MARC E. FREITAS, UNITED
STATES MARINE CORPS (RET.)

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Colonel Marc E. Freitas on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Marine Corps. Colonel Freitas has honorably served our great Nation for more than 33 years.

A native of Oakland, California, Colonel Freitas first enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1971, earning the title of Marine at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, in San Diego California. Within a year, Colonel Freitas was selected to become a Marine Officer, and was subsequently commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Marines in June 1974. Following completion of The Basic School at Quantico, Virginia, Colonel Freitas attended and completed Naval Flight Training at Pensacola, Florida, and was designated a Naval Flight Officer.

Colonel Freitas has served with distinction throughout his career. His unselfish sacrifice has taken him throughout the globe in the service of our Nation. He has flown RF-4B reconnaissance aircraft off the deck of the U.S.S. *Midway* during the Iranian Hostage crisis, flown missions from Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba, and served with the United States Air Force, flying reconnaissance aircraft at Shaw Air Force Base, in Sumter, South Carolina. He has also held several commands, to include a squadron detachment of Phantom aircraft deployed to the Republic of Korea, Marine Wing Headquarters Squadron 2 at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Pt., North Carolina, and the Marine Aviation Detachment located at Naval Air Station, China Lake, California.

In 1992, Colonel Freitas deployed to Mogadishu, Somalia, as the Plans Officer for the Joint Force Air Component Commander. His efforts there helped provide relief to millions of Somalis during Operation Restore Hope.

Perhaps Colonel Freitas' proudest accomplishments occurred while assigned as the Deputy Commander of Joint Task Force-Full Accounting. As the Task Force's Deputy Commander, his efforts were instrumental in resolving the fates of hundreds of American servicemen missing as a result of the war in Southeast Asia. Deploying to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, from the Task Force Headquarters in Hawaii, Colonel Freitas helped to provide answers to the families of these missing Americans, and in turn contributed to our national healing from this tumultuous period of history.

Colonel Freitas has completed Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Amphib-

ious Warfare School, and the Armed Forces Staff College, and in 1993 he was selected to become the first Marine Corps Fellow at the RAND Corporation, where he worked to find solutions to the issues facing both the Marine Corps and the Nation in the decades ahead. Marc was promoted to the rank of Colonel in October 1996, and his personal awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, two Legions of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

In October 2001, Colonel Freitas began his assignment as the Deputy Legislative Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps. In the 3 years he served in this important position, his support to Members of Congress has played a vital role in allowing this body to readily address issues of national importance. Further, his complete grasp of all facets of naval warfare and his ability to provide this Congress with accurate and timely response to congressional inquiries has helped to ensure a bright future for our Marine Corps.

Throughout his career, Colonel Marc Freitas has demonstrated those values that we as a Nation expect from our Marines. His impeccable integrity, exceptional moral character, skilled leadership, and absolute professionalism have helped to make the Marine Corps the honorable institution it is today. On behalf of the Congress and the nation, I wish Marc, his wife Linda, and their children Jenny and Matthew, fair winds and following seas, as they enter this new chapter of their lives.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2046, THE
SERVICEMEMBERS' HEALTH IN-
SURANCE PROTECTION ACT OF
2005

HON. STEVE BUYER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2046, the Servicemembers' Health Insurance Protection Act of 2005, to strengthen the rights of men and women serving in the Reserve components of our armed forces when they seek to have their health insurance reinstated upon release from active military duty. As Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am pleased that Mr. EVANS, Ranking Minority Member of our Committee; Mr. BOOZMAN, Chairman of the Committee's Economic Opportunity Subcommittee; and Ms. HERSETH, the Subcommittee's Ranking Minority Member, have joined me as original cosponsors in introducing this legislation.

Frequently, members of the National Guard and Reserve drop their health insurance coverage upon their mobilization, because they and their families have become eligible for the Department of Defense TRICARE health care system. Under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), a servicemember ordered to active duty who terminates health insurance coverage is entitled to reinstatement of coverage after returning to civilian life, but the SCRA does not currently expressly protect the servicemember against a premium increase upon reinstatement. This measure would prohibit a premium increase upon reinstatement if

it affects only the individual servicemember, but it would allow general increases in premiums if they apply to other persons with similar coverage.

Also, under a change to TRICARE eligibility in 2003, members of the National Guard and Reserve are allowed to begin their TRICARE coverage in advance of actually reporting for active duty. However, under existing provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), if reservists elect TRICARE coverage prior to departing for active duty and do not continue their employer-sponsored health care insurance until they have begun active duty, they may lose their right to reinstatement of coverage. This measure would conform the USERRA health care insurance reinstatement right to the change in TRICARE eligibility and ensure no loss of coverage.

Mr. Speaker, these improvements in our laws would further protect members of the National Guard and Reserve who so willingly make great personal sacrifices in the defense of our Nation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2046, the Servicemembers' Health Insurance Protection Act of 2005, to provide new health insurance protections for these guardians of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO KAHUKU HIGH AND
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my deepest congratulations to the incredible students of Kahuku High and Intermediate School for their great achievement in winning 4th place at the national finals of the We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution program, held in Washington, DC from April 30 to May 2, 2005. These outstanding students from my Oahu's North Shore underwent months of intensive study and hard-won victories to earn the right to represent Hawaii in the finals, where they competed against a class from every state in the country and demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideas and values of American constitutional government.

This is the second consecutive year in Hawaii's 9-year history at this rigorous competition that Kahuku has competed in the final 10. This is truly a wonderful accomplishment that our whole state is deeply proud of!

I want to again commend Kahuku's great teacher, Sandra Cashman, for her unending commitment to her students and for producing new generations of responsible citizens. Commendations are also in order for State Coordinator (and State Representative) Lyla Berg and District Coordinator Carolina Kaanehe for fostering development of what will surely be our leaders of tomorrow.

However, ultimately this competition is by and about our outstanding students. So I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to each and all of them by entering their names for posterity into our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: Genevieve Allen, Yesenia Arevalo, Amanda Baize, Bonnie Cameron, Meri Ching, Dannah Christensen, Krystle Corpuz, Oliver Howells, Lorna Kekua, Jokke Kokkonen, Jacquelyn Lautaha, William Law, Catalina

Markowitz, Ajri McArthur, Sara Mirels, Brad Rasmussen, Ashley Rillamas, Lizette Sauque, Noelle Spring, Shirly Tagayuna, Joseph Trisolini, and Morgan Wright. You have all done your Hawaii proud, and we wish you only best wishes and aloha in all of your future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE NEWLY NAMED,
WALTER F. EHRRNFELT, JR. U.S.
POST OFFICE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to today in tribute and remembrance of Mayor Walter F. Ehrnfelt, Jr., as the U.S. Post Office in the City of Strongsville is renamed in honor of his outstanding legacy. Mayor Ehrnfelt was a devoted family man, accomplished community leader, and admired friend and mentor. His vision, integrity and love for his community led the City of Strongsville through an amazing journey that extended over a quarter of a century, leading this quiet, rural village through the evolution of inevitable progress, without compromising the City's historical significance or rustic charm.

Members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate came together to pay official tribute to the life and legacy of Mayor Ehrnfelt. The United States House of Representatives unanimously adopted House Resolution 3300, co-sponsored by Congressman STEVEN LATOURETTE, and myself, in November 2003. In June 2004, the United States Senate adopted the Resolution.

Mayor Ehrnfelt did not seek a path of public leadership—it sought him. In 1973, Mayor Ehrnfelt's neighbors and friends urged him to run for a District School Board seat, against a divisive member who was leading an effort to ban books and fire teachers. He won that race, and again at the urging of those around him, reluctantly ran for a Council seat and won. Just five years later, Mayor Ehrnfelt was appointed Mayor. In 1979 he won his first mayoral race by a landslide, and served as Mayor for 25 years. He quickly became the most popular and beloved Mayor in the history of Strongsville.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor, gratitude and remembrance of Mayor Walter F. Ehrnfelt—an exceptional man and caring leader whose life profoundly impacted the lives of thousands. His passing marks a deep loss for countless people who called him friend including me. The power of his kindness, grace, tenacity and heart served to uplift every level of the Strongsville community, and his memory and legacy will never be forgotten.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE WESTERN
WATERS AND FARM LANDS
PROTECTION ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing the Western Waters and Farm Lands Protection Act.

The bill's purpose is to make it more likely that the energy resources in our Western states will be developed in ways that are protective of vital water supplies and respectful of the rights and interests of the agricultural community. It would do three things:

First, it would establish clear requirements for proper management of ground water that is extracted in the course of oil and gas development.

Second, it would provide for greater involvement of surface owners in plans for oil and gas development and requires the Interior Department to give surface owners advance notice of lease sales that would affect their lands and to notify them of subsequent events related to proposed or ongoing energy development.

Finally, it would require developers to draft reclamation plans and post reclamation bonds for the restoration of lands affected by drilling for federal oil and gas.

The bill is based on one I introduced in the 108th Congress that was endorsed by the Colorado Farm Bureau. I have made revisions suggested by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has indicated its support for the bill as I am introducing it today.

Mr. Speaker, the western United States is blessed with significant energy resources. In appropriate places, and under appropriate conditions, they can and should be developed for the benefit of our country. But it's important to recognize the importance of other resources—particularly water—and other uses of the lands involved—and this bill responds to this need.

PURPOSES OF LEGISLATION

The primary purposes of the Western Waters and Farmlands Protection Act are—(1) to assure that the development of those energy resources in the West will not mean destruction of precious water resources; (2) to reduce potential conflicts between development of energy resources and the interests and concerns of those who own the surface estate in affected lands; and (3) to provide for appropriate reclamation of affected lands.

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

One new energy resource is receiving great attention—gas associated with coal deposits, often referred to as coalbed methane. An October 2000 United States Geological Survey report estimated that the U.S. may contain more than 700 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of coalbed methane and that more than 100 tcf of this may be recoverable using existing technology. In part because of the availability of these reserves and because of tax incentives to exploit them, the West has seen a significant increase in its development.

Development of coalbed methane usually involves the extraction of water from underground strata. Some of this extracted water is reinjected into the ground, while some is retained in surface holding ponds or released and allowed to flow into streams or other water bodies, including irrigation ditches.

The quality of the extracted waters varies from one location to another. Some are of good quality, but often they contain dissolved minerals (such as sodium, magnesium, arsenic, or selenium) that can contaminate other waters—something that can happen because of leaks or leaching from holding ponds or because the extracted waters are simply discharged into a stream or other body of water. In addition, extracted waters often have other

characteristics, such as high acidity and temperature, which can adversely affect agricultural uses of land or the quality of the environment.

In Colorado and other States in the arid West, water is scarce and precious. So, as we work to develop our domestic energy resources, it is vital that we safeguard our water—and I believe that clear requirements for proper disposal of these extracted waters are necessary in order to avoid some of these adverse effects. That is the purpose of the first part of the bill.

The bill (in Title I) includes two requirements regarding extracted water.

First, it would make clear that water extracted from oil and gas development must comply with relevant and applicable discharge permits under the Clean Water Act. Lawsuits have been filed in some western states regarding whether or not these discharge permits are required for coalbed methane development. The bill would require oil and gas development to secure permits if necessary and required, like any other entity that may discharge contaminants into the waters of the United States.

Second, the bill would require those who develop federal oil or gas—including coalbed methane—under the Mineral Leasing Act to take steps to make sure their activities do not harm water resources. Under this legislation, oil or gas operators who damage a water resource—by contaminating it, reducing it, or interrupting it—would be required to provide replacement water. And the bill requires that water produced under a mineral lease must be dealt with in ways that comply with all Federal and State requirements.

Further, because water is so important, the bill requires oil and gas operators to make the protection of water part of their plans from the very beginning, requiring applications for oil or gas leases to include details of ways in which operators will protect water quality and quantity and the rights of water users.

These are not onerous requirements, but they are very important—particularly with the great increase in drilling for coalbed methane and other energy resources in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and other western states.

SURFACE OWNER PROTECTION

In many parts of the country, the party that owns the surface of some land does not necessarily own the minerals beneath those lands. In the West, mineral estates often belong to the federal government while the surface estates are owned by private interests, who typically use the land for farming and ranching.

This split-estate situation can lead to conflicts. And while I support development of energy resources where appropriate, I also believe that this must be done responsibly and in a way that demonstrates respect for the environment and overlying landowners.

The second part of the bill (Title II) is intended to promote that approach, by establishing a system for development of federal oil and gas in split-estate situations that resembles—but is not identical to—the system for development of federally-owned coal in similar situations.

Under federal law, the leasing of federally owned coal resources on lands where the surface estate is not owned by the United States is subject to the consent of the surface estate owners. But neither this consent requirement

nor the operating and bonding requirements applicable to development of federally owned locatable minerals applies to the leasing or development of oil or gas in similar split-estate situations.

I believe that that there should be similar respect for the rights and interests of surface estate owners affected by development of oil and gas and that this should be done by providing clear and adequate standards and increasing the involvement of surface owners.

Accordingly, the bill requires the Interior Department to give surface owners advance notice of lease sales that would affect their lands and to notify them of subsequent events related to proposed or ongoing developments related to such leases.

In addition, the bill requires that anyone proposing to drill for federal minerals in a split-estate situation must first try to reach an agreement with the surface owner that spells out what will be done to minimize interference with the surface owner's use and enjoyment and to provide for reclamation of affected lands and compensation for any damages.

I am convinced that most energy companies want to avoid harming the surface owners, so I expect that it will usually be possible for them to reach such agreements. However, I recognize that this may not always be the case—and the bill includes two provisions that address this possibility: (1) if no agreement is reached within 90 days, the bill requires that the matter be referred to neutral arbitration; and (2) the bill provides that if even arbitration fails to resolve differences, the energy development can go forward, subject to Interior Department regulations that will balance the energy development with the interests of the surface owner or owners.

As I mentioned, these provisions are patterned on the current law dealing with development of federally-owned coal in split-estate situations. However, it is important to note one major difference—namely, while current law allows a surface owner to effectively veto development of coal resources, under the bill a surface owner ultimately could not block development of oil or gas underlying his or her lands. This difference reflects the fact that appropriate development of oil and natural gas is needed.

RECLAMATION REQUIREMENTS

The bill's third part (Titles III and IV) addresses reclamation of affected lands.

Title III would amend the Mineral Leasing Act by adding an explicit requirement that parties that produced oil or gas (including coalbed methane) under a federal lease must restore the affected land so it will be able to support the uses it could support before the energy development. Toward that end, this part of the bill requires development of reclamation plans and posting of reclamation bonds. In addition, so Congress can consider whether changes are needed, the bill requires the General Accounting Office to review how these requirements are being implemented and how well they are working.

And, finally, Title IV would require the Interior Department to—(1) establish, in cooperation with the Agriculture Department, a program for reclamation and closure of abandoned oil or gas wells located on lands managed by an Interior Department agency or the Forest Service or drilled for development of federal oil or gas in split-estate situations; and (2) establish, in consultation with the Energy

Department, a program to provide technical assistance to state and tribal governments that are working to correct environmental problems caused by abandoned wells on other lands. The bill would authorize annual appropriations of \$5 million in fiscal 2005 and 2006 for the federal program and annual appropriations of \$5 million in fiscal 2005, 2006, and 2007 for the program of assistance to the states and tribes.

Mr. Speaker, our country is overly dependent on fossil fuels, to the detriment of our environment, our national security, and our economy. We need to diversify our energy portfolio and increase the contributions of alternative energy sources. However, for the foreseeable future, petroleum and natural gas (including coalbed methane) will remain important parts of our energy portfolio—and I support their development in appropriate areas and in responsible ways. I believe this legislation can move us closer toward this goal by establishing some clear, reasonable rules that will provide greater assurance and certainty for all concerned, including the energy industry and the residents of Colorado, New Mexico, and other Western states. Here is a brief outline of its major provisions:

OUTLINE OF BILL

SECTION 1.—This section provides a short title ("Western Waters and Farm Lands Protection Act"), makes several findings about the need for the legislation, and states the bill's purpose, which is "to provide for the protection of water resources and surface estate owners in the development of oil and gas resources, including coalbed methane."

Title I.—This title deals with the protection of water resources. It includes three sections:

Section 101 amends current law to specify that an operator producing oil or gas under a federal lease must—(1) replace a water supply that is contaminated or interrupted by drilling operations; (2) comply with all applicable requirements of Federal and State law for discharge of water produced under the lease; and (3) develop a proposed water management plan before obtaining a lease.

Section 102 amends current law to make clear that extraction of water in connection with development of oil or gas (including coalbed methane) is subject to an appropriate permit and the requirement to minimize adverse effects on affected lands or waters.

Section 103 provides that nothing in the bill will—(1) affect any State's right or jurisdiction with respect to water; or (2) limit, alter, modify, or amend any interstate compact or judicial rulings that apportion water among and between different States.

Title II.—This title deals with the protection of surface owners. It includes four sections:

Section 201 provides definitions for several terms used in Title II.

Section 202 requires a party seeking to develop federal oil or gas in a split-estate situation to first seek to reach an agreement with the surface owner or owners that spells out how the energy development will be carried out, how the affected lands will be reclaimed, and that compensation will be made for damages. It provides that if no such agreement is reached within 90 days after the start of negotiations the matter will be referred to arbitration by a neutral party identified by the Interior Department.

Section 203 provides that if no agreement under section 202 is reached within 90 days after going to arbitration, the Interior Department can permit energy development to proceed under an approved plan of operations

and posting of an adequate bond. This section also requires the Interior Department to provide surface owners with an opportunity to comment on proposed plans of operations, participate in decisions regarding the amount of the bonds that will be required, and to participate in on-site inspections if the surface owners have reason to believe that plans of operations are not being followed. In addition, this section allows surface owners to petition the Interior Department for payments under bonds to compensate for damages and authorizes the Interior Department to release bonds after the energy development is completed and any damages have been compensated.

Section 204 requires the Interior Department to notify surface owners about lease sales and subsequent decisions involving federal oil or gas resources in their lands.

Title III.—This title amends current law to require parties producing oil or gas under a federal lease to restore affected lands and to post bonds to cover reclamation costs. It also requires the GAO to review Interior Department implementation of this part of the bill and to report to Congress about the results of that review and any recommendations for legislative or administrative changes that would improve matters.

Title IV.—This title deals with abandoned oil or gas wells. It includes three sections:

Section 401 defines the wells that would be covered by the title.

Section 402 requires the Interior Department, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, to establish a program for reclamation and closure of abandoned wells on federal lands or that were drilled for development of federally-owned minerals in split-estate situations. It authorizes appropriations of \$5 million in fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

Section 403 requires the Interior Department, in consultation with DOE, to establish a program to assist states and tribes to remedy environmental problems caused by abandoned oil or gas wells on non-federal and Indian lands. It authorizes appropriations of \$5 million in fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

TRIBUTE TO HOBBY'S DELICATESSEN AND RESTAURANT'S "OPERATION SALAMI DROP"

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today before returning to Washington, I had the privilege of participating in a remarkable and inspiring event organized by the owners of Hobby's Delicatessen and Restaurant, a proud Newark institution for the past ninety-five years. In a spirit of generosity and patriotism, Michael and Marc Brummer, co-owners of this family-owned and operated establishment, have organized a campaign known as "Operation Salami Drop" to provide a culinary piece of home to our troops in Iraq specifically the 42nd Infantry "Rainbow" Division based in Tikrit. Initially, Michael sent a care package of hard salami and black and white cookies to his former college roommate, Captain Michael Rothman, who is currently serving our country in Iraq. Upon hearing how well the package was received by Captain Rothman and his fellow soldiers, the Brummer brothers decided to send salami to the entire 42nd Infantry Division stating, "We had been looking for something we could do for our troops and this was a perfect fit."

Having patronized Hobby's for many years, I can attest to the fact that this show of community spirit is in keeping with the reputation of this wonderful institution that has served generations of New Jerseyans, New Yorkers and connoisseurs of the deli world. As a young executive at Prudential, I would converse with the older Mr. Brummer, who would engage his customers in lively conversation. When other businesses moved to the suburbs, Hobby's remained a part of our neighborhood, faithfully serving their loyal customers. The business has been owned by Samuel Brummer since 1962, and his sons joined him in the late 1980's. Sam's lovely wife Ronni handles accounts receivables, and his hard-working 94-year-old mother-in-law Helen still handles the bills.

The Newark community has rallied around our troops by participating in "Operation Salami Drop". For ten dollars, customers can buy a salami and deli mustard to send to a soldier in the 42nd. Customers also have a chance to write a note to the soldier receiving the package, adding a nice personal touch.

The Newark Branch of the United States Postal Service also became involved by providing boxes and assisting in the shipping process. "It doesn't matter how you feel about the war," Marc Brummer said. "This is a chance to show the troops that you care about them."

Today Hobby's hosted the "Departure Ceremony," shipping the first two tons of salamis to Iraq. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in honoring Hobby's Delicatessen and expressing our gratitude for the contribution they have made to our troops overseas.

NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in honoring our most honorable profession—teaching. Today, we take time to pay tribute to teachers on National Teacher Day. I want to echo this year's theme which is, "Thank a teacher for making our public schools great."

Too many times, teachers are criticized as a result of the myriad, complexity of the modern educational system. But without the hard work and dedication of our nation's teachers, our children would be down a far worse course. Although teachers are responsible for the academic life of a student, they also significantly impact the personal lives of students in ways that stay with them forever. We all have a favorite teacher that made a difference in our lives.

The idea of National Teacher's Day began with an Arkansas teacher named Mattye Whyte Woodridge in 1944. Ms. Woodridge began exploring the need for a national day to honor teachers with political leaders and educators. In 1953, she wrote to Eleanor Roosevelt who convinced Congress to proclaim a National Teacher Day.

As we honor teachers on this special day, I would like to thank the more than 10,000 teachers in the Dallas Independent School District who so valiantly serve the students in

my district. We should also recognize the invaluable contributions of the National Education Association, American Federation of Teachers, and the Parent Teacher Association, of which I was a member and former president.

Today, let us not only commit to teachers in words but in our actions. We have the obligation and power to make their jobs easier. We could start by fully funding the No Child Left Behind Act, created not only to hold schools and teachers accountable but also the Congress. It is a dishonor to our teachers that this program is underfunded by \$27 billion.

Because, it makes no sense that they be held accountable without the resources they need to successfully implement their job.

This day is of particular significance, as I have long championed the need for more emphasis in science and math education, particularly for young children. I believe teachers help illustrate to students how they will become tomorrow's leaders in these fields that are important to our future. Showing students the importance and the value of the science and technology fields is a lifelong process.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating our nation's teachers on National Teacher Day.

HONORING DAVID W. SHANER

HON. STEVEN C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, today is National Teacher Day. It is a day for honoring teachers and recognizing the lasting contributions they make to our lives. This day acknowledges the fact that a great teacher can make a world of difference in any child's life. A great teacher may be the bridge between the mediocre and true excellence. Our society owes a debt of gratitude to those teachers who have helped us along the way.

In this spirit, I rise today to honor the life of an extraordinary teacher, David W. Shaner. On February 3, 2005, at the age of 83, Mr. Shaner died near his winter home in the Villages, Florida. Prior to his retirement, Mr. Shaner was a teacher at Riverside High School in Painesville, Ohio.

Mr. Shaner was born Sept. 18, 1921, in Cherry Tree, PA. Since his retirement in 1985, Mr. Shaner divided his time between his homes in Erie, PA, Painesville and the Villages, FL.

He served in the U.S. Army during World War II, in the China-Burma-India theatre, attaining the rank of Master Sergeant. He was an honors graduate of Lebanon Valley College.

As a teacher, Mr. Shaner demanded excellence, and most often received it. He had little patience for laziness or "can't do" attitudes. He also had a remarkable zeal for life. He was brilliant, lively, humorous, and loved the arts.

Mr. Shaner was very devoted to his family, his friends and his former students. He consistently encouraged his students to reach for greatness in order to realize their potential.

As recently as 1998, the community gathered in his honor in The David W. Shaner Auditorium at Riverside High School in Painesville Township. The event, The Living Legacy

Concert, included performances by former students who have distinguished themselves in the performing arts. Among them was renowned opera singer, Heidi Skok (Riverside Class of 1985), who encapsulated Mr. Shaner's influence on his students, "He instilled a sense of discipline that even today I use in my career . . . he always set the bar up higher and made you want to grab that bar, which is what helps you succeed."

During the last days of his life, he spoke by telephone to many of his former students and colleagues whose lives he continued to touch as both a friend and mentor. His discipline and selfless dedication to his students and his craft were legendary. He said it best himself, "I dedicated my life to teaching and play-directing and making students live the very best lives they can. One must be proud of oneself. Teachers need to set an example for students."

Mr. Shaner joined the faculty of Riverside High School in 1951, where he taught English, drama and theater. In his illustrious 34-year career, he produced 54 plays, including "Annie Get your Gun," "Seventeen," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "Meet Me in St. Louis," "The Sound of Music," "Camelot," "The Miracle Worker," "Fiddler on the Roof," "The Diary of Anne Frank" and "Bye Bye Birdie."

David W. Shaner is more than worthy of receiving Congressional recognition today on National Teacher Day—a day fitting to honor America's classroom heroes. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this remarkable person, and I ask that all Americans thank a teacher today.

APRIL 27, 2005 REMARKS OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ERDOGAN

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some remarks made on April 27th, 2005 by Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan in his address to the Turkish Parliament. Whatever side of the political spectrum you fall on, Prime Minister Erdogan's remarks are encouraging as he attempts to demonstrate Turkey's continued commitment to the betterment of Turkish-U.S. relations and its willingness to support resolution of the War on Terror including in Iraq, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and reconstruction of Afghanistan. I also commend to your attention a statement by the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the same day with regard to the Syrian withdrawal of its military forces from Lebanon.

Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan addressed the group of his party members represented in the Turkish Parliament on April 27, 2005. The following are excerpts from his remarks on Turkish-US relations, as picked up by the Turkish media:

Recently much has been said and written in press and before the public opinion about Turkish-US relations. As I was sad to observe, some of those were either not correct or highly exaggerated.

I should state foremost that relations with the United States continue to be one of the fundamental axes of our foreign policy.

In view of the unanimity of interests and objectives that is an outcome of the necessity to address the multi dimensional threats of the 21st century, the firm foundations laid by 50 years of alliance are increasingly important today.

It is obvious that, although occasionally we may differ on the methods to deal with extraordinary issues, these do not negate the common understanding regarding final objectives and the necessity to cooperate.

For instance, our common objective to establish a democratic regime in Iraq that preserves the country's territorial integrity, makes it imperative for Turkey and the United States to remain in close consultation and collaboration.

This necessity is valid for many issues that are interrelated.

Therefore, one of my government's priorities is to develop the relations between Turkey, which is turning into a regionally as well as a globally important and respected power thanks to our domestic and foreign policies, and the United States based on mutual interests.

To that effect, it is important foremost that functioning channels of communication remain open in a way that enables a healthy dialogue.

I am happy to underscore that this view is shared by both our countries.

Following a number of visits including by Secretary Rice to Turkey from the US side, recently the Undersecretary of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has paid a useful visit to the US. In this visit the parties have reconfirmed the existing strong will to improve cooperation. High level contacts and visits will continue in the time ahead.

Recently the US administration has been following a policy that emphasizes mutual dialogue on all issues with the allies.

Almost every subject that finds a place in the transatlantic agenda also exists on the agenda of Turkey and Turkish-US relations.

It is necessary that we should further develop cooperation based on a forward looking positive agenda on all issues from Iraq to the resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute, stability of the Caucasus and Central Asia, reform in the Middle East, reconstruction of Afghanistan, fight against terror and energy security.

Naturally, such issues as reaching a just resolution of the Cyprus problem, fighting PKK terror, as well as Armenian allegations form important items of our bilateral agenda. If we act together on these issues, it is clear that we can make progress to the benefit of all parties, and the Turkish-US relations will be further strengthened.

Against this background, we must be alert against the efforts by certain groups and lobbies, which are unhappy about developing Turkish-US relations, to undermine the agenda; we must not let them succeed in that regard.

The Turkish people have not forgotten the support given by the United States, with which we remained in solidarity for the last half century, to Turkey on such issues as membership to the EU, fight against terror, and the energy routes. They appreciate that today as in the future we will continue to need each other. At the same time, I should expressly note that positive responses, not only by the United States, but by all our allies and partners to our rightful expectations, would greatly contribute to the quenching of occasional feelings of dismay in our public opinion.

Relations between Turkey and the United States will continue to improve.

In his speech Prime Minister Erdoğan has also informed the Parliamentarians of his recent visit to Afghanistan and the upcoming visit to Israel and Palestine:

The heartrending conditions in Afghanistan impose serious responsibilities on us.

Wars have worn out Afghanistan.

In Kabul children receive education in tents. I have better understood at my visit to Afghanistan that our responsibilities have increased.

We have decided in the Council of Ministers to build schools and hospitals in Afghanistan, support housing and water supply through Turkish Economic Development Agency.

We will start by building 7 schools and will continue based on the areas designated by the Afghan authorities. Similarly, we intend to construct health centers and a hospital in Kabul. We will rapidly realize our contributions. This is our historical and moral responsibility.

The Turkish armed forces have assumed the ISAF lead for the second time. Our forces

which will serve until the end of August have mingled with the Afghan people and carry out their duties based on mutual love and respect.

Turkey will continue to be the region's guarantee for peace and confidence.

All concepts that would overshadow peace, and recall hatred and violence have been fully rejected by the Turkish people's philosophy of life, culture, civilization and historical experience.

Turkey follows a realistic and balanced policy with regard to all conflicts including the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, and has earned the confidence of both parties.

I will visit Israel and Palestine on May 1-2.

Our objective is to see how this problem in the Middle East be ended by peace, and what task Turkey may undertake to that effect.

Previously, Foreign Minister Gül has paid visit to Israel and Palestine. Through this visit we have entered into close working relationship with both Palestine and Israel to promote the peace process which has recently encountered a window of opportunity.

STATEMENT BY THE TURKISH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NO: 68—APRIL 27TH, 2005

We welcome the statement by Syria that it has withdrawn its military forces and security personnel from Lebanon in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 1559 as of April 26, 2005.

We hope that with the confirmation by the U.N. of the content of this statement, a situation that has been the source of tension in our region, will disappear.

This development is important for the stability of both Lebanon and Syria as well as our region and will serve the interests of all the regions.

In view of this development, Turkey hopes that the democratic process in Lebanon proceed in the time ahead in accordance with the expectations of the international community, and that the elections in the country be held in an environment that would allow the Lebanese people to freely exercise their political will.